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CAPITAL TO MAKE THOROUGH INQUIRY INTO EMBASSY RUM

Government Machinery Set in Motion to Investigate Alleged Diverting of Shipments

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (By The Associated Press).—The machinery of the Federal Government has been set in motion to ascertain whether any foreign embassies and legations have brought into the country excessive shipments of liquor to be diverted later into the bootleg trade in the national capital.

As a result of recent disclosures by the Washington police, who charge openly that some foreign envoys are using their diplomatic immunity to supply bootleggers, the Treasury Department has sent a memorandum to the State Department which is understood to call attention to "certain unusual shipments" of liquor to embassies and legations.

Large Shipments
While no formal protest concerning the shipments was made, Treasury officials said several shipments in recent weeks were of such magnitude as to attract the attention of prohibition enforcement officers. The Treasury was represented as believing that more liquor was coming in than was "reasonably required" by the staffs of the foreign representatives.

The Treasury appeared to be in the dark as to what action, if any, could be taken. It was said that at any rate all the Treasury could do would be to direct the State Department's attention to the situation.

It was believed in some quarters that the State Department's easy power lay in suggesting to the foreign diplomats that the shipments appeared too large and were causing criticism.

There seemed to be no question that enforcement officers were without authority to make seizures of embassies or legations property, which technically is foreign territory.

May Examine Cargoes
The State Department has felt that as a matter of courtesy it was bound to indorse any application for entry of shipments of liquor or any other commodity made by foreign representatives.

While prohibition and customs officials are powerless to stop the entry of the goods, they have the privilege of examining the shipments, and it is in this way they have been able to compile records of the amounts of liquor destined for the diplomats in Washington.

The prohibition bureau can deal directly with embassies and legations by recommending disallowance of employees involved in any illicit dealings in liquor. It was said today by James E. Jones, acting prohibition commissioner.

Mr. Jones said his bureau had an affidavit now from a man recently arrested on charges of bootlegging, naming a porter of a legation. He added that if the facts warranted, the bureau would ask the minister of the legation in question to discharge the employee.

An investigation made by the Cuban chargé revealed no untoward actions at the legation in liquor dealings. It was said that he was able to account for the 300 cases of 12 bottles each which were imported by the legation last year, and the 80 cases received so far this year. There was no chance of tampering with the legation orders for liquor, he said, because he had specified on each order that the cases were to consist of 12 bottles each.

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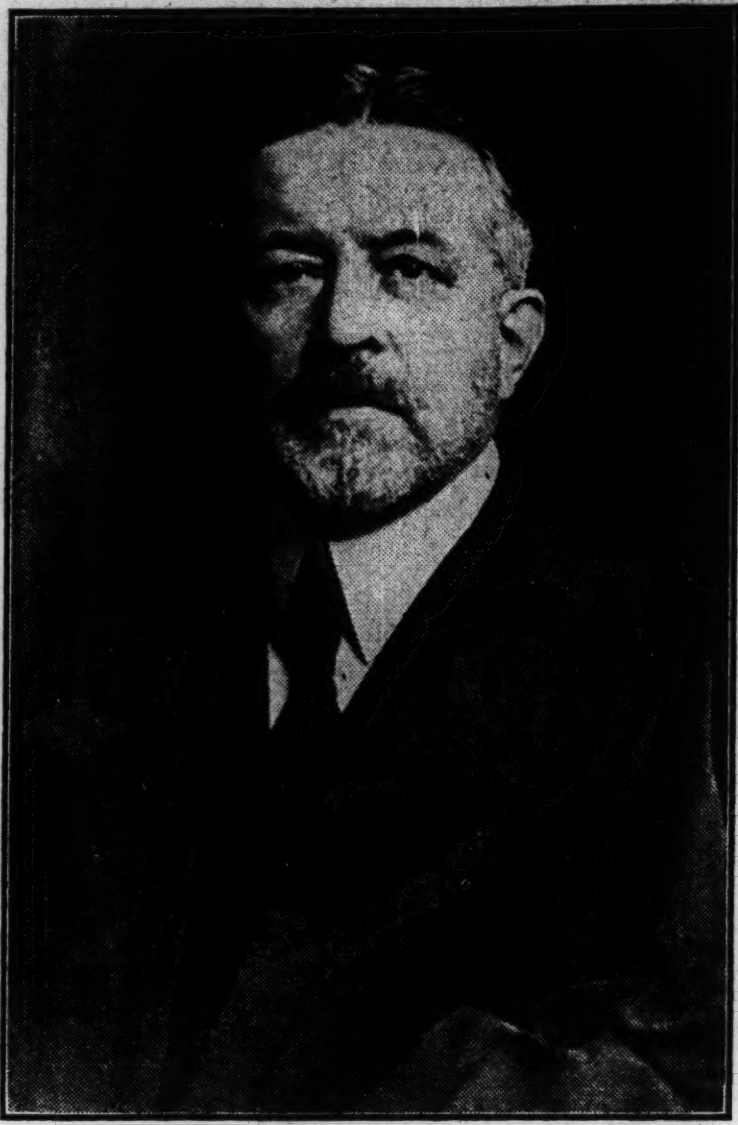
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Judge Edward Terry Sanford Appointed to Supreme Bench by President Harding

ARMY ENLISTED TO FORCE VACCINATION SANFORD SELECTION FILLS HIGH COURT

General Howze Appears at El Paso Investigation and Threatens War Department Action

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 25 (Special).—Compulsory vaccination in the British Army is a thing of the past. No longer is a soldier in that country held to be a menace to his comrades or to society in general because he has not been inoculated.

Compulsory vaccination still is enforced in the American army. Furthermore, the War Department has taken the stand that its soldiers are not to be permitted near a community until all the children who attend the public schools have been vaccinated. Otherwise the community will be listed in the War Department records as "insanitary."

Knowledge of that stand by the department became known here yesterday when notice was served on El Paso by Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Howze, commander of the First Cavalry Division at Ft. Bliss, that unless a proposed ordinance to compel the vaccination of all pupils in the city schools is passed, two additional regiments of cavalry will be sent elsewhere than to Ft. Bliss.

General Howze was one of the speakers at the second public hearing before Mayor Charles Davis on the proposed ordinance. He said that if the city did not adopt the compulsory vaccination measure, he would feel it his duty to report to the War Department that the city had failed to do so, thus classifying it as an "unsanitary military post."

"If a city is to be sanitary," he said before several hundred persons who crowded the council chamber, "it must have compulsory vaccination."

"The War Department is especially interested in this movement as it is in all sanitary measures, as the men in the army must be grouped close together. If this measure fails to pass, the War Department will take cognizance of it when the time comes to place more troops here."

Dr. Hugh Crouse, owner of a large laboratory in El Paso, was rebuked by Mayor Charles Davis when several citizens rose to protest against his argument. The principal objection was to this statement, "If any one present got a leg broken would be or she call a doctor or merely pray?" Mayor Davis said such statements were beside the question, and asked him, and all others who intended to speak, to stay on the subject, that the public could ascertain the truth before the Council took a vote on the ordinance.

T. E. Scott and W. S. Frech, army physicians stationed at Ft. Bliss, spoke in favor of vaccination and urged the councilmen to pass the ordinance. Six medical doctors made brief arguments and cited statistics in favor of vaccination.

Mrs. Julia Sharp, grandmother and a mother, asked permission to speak. She has suffered greatly from vaccination and almost lost her daughter and sister from improper vaccination, her friends said. She was not allowed to speak as the hour was growing late.

"We are not going to vote on this issue for several weeks," explained the Mayor, "and you will be given some time at the next hearing."

Ralph W. Still was the only person who spoke against the issue in yesterday's hearing. He cited authorities who said the foot and mouth disease was started by vaccination. He said 70 per cent of citizens in El Paso oppose compulsory vaccination.

Choice of Southern Republican Balances Elevation of Pierce Butler to Bench

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Appointment of Edward Terry Sanford, a southern Republican, balances the recent addition of Pierce Butler, a northern Democrat, to the Supreme Court bench of the United States. The name of Judge Sanford has been bruited for some time, but there were understood to be objections, one of them that he was too conservative. It is not expected, however, that this Administration will appoint to the highest court anyone who has radical sympathies.

There also was raised the geographical issue. Judge Sanford is from Tennessee, as is Justice James C. McReynolds. Other candidates were urged upon the President, notably Guy D. Goff of West Virginia, now a special assistant in the Department of Justice.

Judge Sanford is a native of Tennessee, but of New England family. He graduated first from the University of Tennessee and later from Harvard, returning to Knoxville to practice law. In 1907 he was appointed by President Roosevelt as Assistant Attorney General and a year later was named as United States judge for the Middle and Eastern District of Tennessee.

Judge Sanford's father, a prominent financier and Republican leader, acquired control of the Knoxville Journal-Tribune, and later bought the Knoxville Whig, and later brought the Knoxville Tribune, a Democratic paper, merging it with the Journal under the name of the Knoxville Journal and Tribune, a Republican daily. This property is still in the possession of the Sanford family, the editor being A. F. Sanford, brother of the newly appointed Supreme Court justice.

LONDON-TO-PRAGUE IN 7 HOURS IS AIM OF NEW AIR PROJECT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 25.—In a speech at the opening of the new section of the London Chamber of Commerce formed to deal with matters relating to trade with Czechoslovakia, Sir Samuel Hoare, British Secretary of State for Air, stated that preliminary negotiations had been entered upon between the respective governments for the establishment of a civilian line between London and Prague.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that a draft agreement has already been drawn up and is under consideration of the Czechoslovak Parliament. The plan is for the Instone Air Line to extend the present London-Cologne service as far as Prague, thereby bringing the two capitals within seven hours' journey of each other.

Though the details have not yet been worked out, it is hoped to inaugurate the service in the early summer.

INDIAN RELICS FOR YALE
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—A collection of Indian relics, some of them gathered through Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), has been presented to Yale University by Mrs. Charles Bigelow. It was announced last night that Colonel Bigelow was a friend of Buffalo Bill and through him collected many relics of the old west.

Dutch Preparing to Defend Borders

By Special Cable

Scheveningen, Jan. 25.—The Dutch War Department is taking military measures by gathering large quantities of munitions and machine guns in the eastern parts of Holland, near the Ruhr territory, as a consequence of the French occupation of that district.

The amount which the Dutch National Federation of Trade Unions has given to the Ruhr laborers is \$60,000.

ISMET PASHA MAY FINALLY ACCEPT LEAGUE FOR MOSUL

Turkish Spokesman Wanted to Yield but Was Held Back by Riza Nur and Supporters

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 25.—An official communication from Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, to Sir Eric Drummond, secretary-general to the League of Nations, requesting that he lay the Mosul case before the League Council's meeting on Monday, has been signed and sent. Lord Curzon, M. Bompard, and Marquis de Gontaut all agreed that the subcommittee's work must finish this week. The completed treaty will be formally presented to the Turks on Wednesday. The Turks will be given time to consider it, but the principal members of the allied delegations and their staffs are making all arrangements, including provision for special trains, to leave Lausanne on Friday.

Meanwhile the Conference passes on to consideration of other matters. There is still some hope that Ismet Pasha, the Turkish representative, will eventually accept the League for Mosul, as he did for minorities. Observers at the Conference felt that Ismet spoke irresolutely and an individual in close touch with the Turkish delegation informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that Ismet wanted to yield but Riza Nur Bey and his supporters made drastic objections and carried the day by threatening the wrath of Ankara. If this point were conceded, "In dealing with Orientals," said the informant, "you must always give them time if you want them to make a bargain at any price except their own."

The American Note

The full significance of the American note is still the subject of much speculation. There is content upon the issuance of an obscure document by the Government of a country which once attained a reputation for "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy. One explanation not lacking plausibility is that heretofore noteworthy American communications to the conference had been in behalf of great humanitarian causes, whereas this time the delegates were really asking for something in the way of material interests, and in view of the Nation's official disclaimer of responsibility toward the obligations involved they naturally felt some hesitation, which expressed itself in the guarded language of the document in question.

The deadlock regarding the "anzac zone" for Gallipoli graves, reported several days ago in The Christian Science Monitor, was the subject of a heated discussion in subcommittee yesterday. The Turks still demand the wholesale digging up of the graves, in order to concentrate them in a small space. The British indignantly refuse and declare they will never leave Gallipoli until the sanctity of these grounds is recognized and assured. A clause covering the point is being inserted in the allied draft treaty.

Agreement on Populations

On the other hand, a complete agreement was reached yesterday concerning the exchange of populations. The Turks withdrew their demand for the expulsion of Hellenic subjects of the Orthodox faith, although Turkish subjects of the Orthodox faith will still have to leave. The Turks also waived the contention that the Greeks should be expelled from the Struma instead of the Mesta. The Turks accepted the Greek formula regarding the compensation for Ottoman subjects who left Greek territory before the war. This whole subject is covered in a special convention to be signed by the Greeks and Turks. Whether peace, or confusion is to reign in the Near East is still undetermined. The decisive moment will arrive when the allied draft treaty is presented to the Turks.

HUNGARIANS DISCUSS DEBTS WITH TZECHS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25.—According to a telegram from Prague, delegates from the Hungarian Finance Ministry have arrived there to resume negotiations with Czechoslovakia on pre-war debts and other financial problems.

These discussions have been suspended for a considerable time and their resumption is viewed with general satisfaction, since they may help to dispel the distrust and suspicion hitherto embittering the relations between the two countries.

Russia's Expenditures

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Russia's expenditures for 1922 will total 1,000,000,000 gold rubles. Large advances will be made to industry. Taxation will yield 600,000,000 gold rubles. Oil production is expected to total 6,000,000 tons.

PARIS PUTS STOP TO SLAVE TRAFFIC IN WEST AFRICA

Decree Sent to League of Nations Indicates Steps Taken to Suppress Slavery

A thorough investigation of alleged modernization in Togoland, a secluded territory on the west coast of Africa, which is under mandate to France, has been made by The Christian Science Monitor. In view of the action of the French Government in dealing with the suppression of slavery the results of the investigation printed below are of special interest.

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 25.—The French Government has communicated to the secretariat of the League of Nations the text of a decree concerning Togoland, which is under a French mandate, dealing with the suppression of slavery in French West Africa and the French Congo. Anyone making a contract depriving a third person of personal liberty will be punished by two to five years' imprisonment and a fine of from 500 to 5000 francs, such an attempt being considered the equivalent of crime.

Out of the former German colony of Togoland—now under French mandate—there has come to The Christian Science Monitor a remarkable story of colonial administration in one of the most obscure of the territories practically since the war by mandate to an allied power. A tiny strip of land—52,200 square miles in area—Togoland is scarcely discoverable on the map, sandwiched in on the west coast of Africa, between the British Gold Coast on the west and French Dahomey on the east and north.

Though comparatively insignificant in extent, this colony formed a vital part of the territorial wedge which Bismarck sought to drive—west to east—across the continent. In fact, it was not until 1884—after the wild scramble among European powers for African territory was well under way—that German agents began to establish stations along the coast. But the German flag—first authorized to fly over a small area around Angra Pequena, north of the Cape Colony on the west coast, soon was hoisted over other sections, including among which were the Cameroons and Togoland, farther to the north. Imperial expansion—strategically directed—secured the territory of German East Africa, now known, under British mandate, as Tanganyika territory, and German Southwest Africa, under mandate to the Union of South Africa.

A "Model Colony"

Togoland, under the Germans, was called a "muster kolonie"—"model colony," owing to the fact, doubtless, of its favorable financial situation, which enabled it not only to support itself, but, from time to time, to provide loans for the help of neighboring colonies less favorably situated. Thus, between 1884 and 1914, the territory of the Cameroons alone was in debt to Togoland to the extent of several million marks.

It is possible, also, that Togoland was considered a model colony because of the docility of the native population, which quickly accepted the Germans as masters and looked to them as the representatives, in their midst, of all that was most admirable.

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AMERICANS READY TO LEAVE BELGIUM

Glowing Tribute Paid to United States' Part in War

By Special Cable

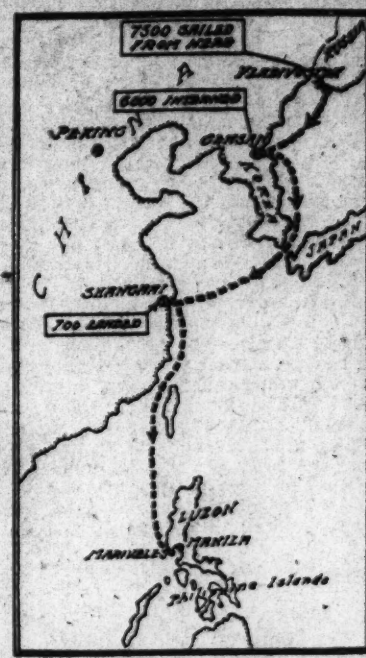
BRUSSELS, Jan. 25.—The American soldiers from the Rhine arrived in Antwerp this morning. General Cabra, commander of the forces at Antwerp, and General Jacques, Yser hero, greeted the American troops in the name of the Belgian Government. General Cabra entertained the American officers to luncheon.

The transport St. Mihiel, which is to carry the troops across the Atlantic, leaves Antwerp at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

ANTWERP, Jan. 25 (By The Associated Press).—The American troops who boarded the transport St. Mihiel for their homeward voyage today, largely of the Eighth Infantry, were transferred from their special trains directly to the vessel and immediately began preparations for their trip, the first stop of which will be at Savannah, Ga. The company commanders reported only two men absent without leave, while three missed their train, having supposedly overlooked the fact that their furloughs had expired.

It is still possible for these men to catch the St. Mihiel by regular trains, as the hour of weighing anchor may be delayed if Major-General Allen grants a request made by telephone from here to give time for the unloading of quartermaster's supplies in order to make room for the officers' baggage.

M. Devez, Minister of War, paid a glowing tribute to America's part in the great conflict. "Thanks to the American boys," he said, "the unjust aggressions of which Belgium was the victim did not remain unpunished. Belgium could not therefore refrain from expressing her gratitude at this moment of departure."



Dotted Line Shows Course Taken by Small Russian Fleet Before It Reached the Philippines

FRENCH CONSIDER UNIFICATION OF RUHR COMMAND

Officers Make Tour of Inspection—Occupation Is Reported as Economic Failure

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The idea of unity of command is making headway. Yves le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, and General Weygand are making a tour of inspection in the Ruhr Valley. No decision has yet been taken, but everything points to General Weygand being nominated to control the proceedings both on the civil and military side. At the present order, passed between General Dutaite at Düsseldorf and Mayence, General Tirard at Coblenz, and M. Costé at Essen. There must be difficult consultations between these centers and Paris, whenever a decision has to be taken. For all the authorities to be in accord is not a simple matter.

President Millerand and Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, have, it is stated, no desire to direct the detailed operations from Paris. So many orders have proved to be impracticable. Thus the re-direction of the coal-laden trains is recognized to be a blunder. In theory it may be possible to requisition coal in this manner, but in fact the only result is to block the lines. This is a good example of how the academic reasoning of Paris, which takes but little heed of the complex life of the Ruhr, goes astray.

Making Martyrs of Owners

Another example is that of the arrests of the German coal kings with the son of August Thyssen at their head. At first it was to have been an instant arrest and a long incarceration. Before the realization that these men were being made martyrs and that the French action was only solidifying the patriotic impulses of the Ruhr and was strengthening the good relations between the big industrialists and the workers, the French hesitated, and a long incarceration. Thereupon such writers as Fernand expressed dissatisfaction and were all for stern measures. After some delay, evidently caused by the conflicting ideas of the effect of such trials by court-martial of the Germans, who declared that they were only obeying the law of their own country, the proceedings against them were continued. But the whole character of the move changed, and the War Council which has now pronounced sentences has produced a fiasco, after all the talk of long periods of prison. Fritz Thyssen has to pay 5000 francs as fine, and others similar penalties, except in the case of Herr Hefe, who is to pay nearly a quarter of a million francs.

French Opinion Vacillating
The point is that the French do not seem quite able to make up their minds whether they shall be severe or mild and conciliatory. The perils of their task will be appreciated when it is considered that nothing they can do will not be bad for their cause. Had they put Fritz Thyssen in jail, for example, they would have had the Ruhr population more than ever against them. In letting him off with a fine after their loud threats, they seem to suggest that the sentiment of the Ruhr district has intimidated them.

Another instance is the attempt to seize the fiscal mines to the north of Essen, which is admittedly a failure. The result of the attempt was only to range the miners against France. For these and other reasons M. le Troquer and General Weygand desire to see for themselves how the land lies.

Afterward it is likely to be the difficult job of administration. With the renewed threats of strikes, quick decisions may be necessary. The French by no means suppose that their troubles are over.

French Engineers Laughed At
Not only are the railways stopping and the miners doubtful, but it would not be surprising were there to be violent incidents. The military forces have been regrouped, and it may be considered that the occupation, in a military sense, is consolidated. Technicians, however, do not appear to have been able to do much either in the way of working the enterprises or

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

FORLORN REFUGEE FLEET FINDS HAVEN IN MANILA HARBOR

Fleet Puts Into the Philippines Where Emigrants May Be Allowed to Land

By Special Cable

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 25.—A forlorn fleet of 13 ships, battered with a long voyage down the China coast and bearing the remnant of Admiral Koltchak's anti-Bolshevik forces from Eastern Siberia, has anchored off Mariveles, the quarantine station at the entrance to Manila Bay. Five vessels arrived on Saturday, the remaining seven having sailed astray somewhere in the China Sea, to reappear yesterday on the coast of Formosa, whence they headed for the Philippines.

Driven slowly down the line of the trans-Siberian railway by an overwhelming Bolshevik army, these "white" troops were forced into the sea when Vladivostok, their last stronghold on the Asiatic mainland, fell into the hands of the Soviets. With ships, but without destination, with a flag but without country, it is a homeless flotilla which has sought refuge under the Stars and Stripes.

Lay for Weeks at Woosung

The ships—with 1200 refugees aboard—lay for several weeks at the port of Woosung, outside Shanghai, hoping to gain admission to China which was finally refused. In addition to the soldiers aboard there are some 400 Russian boys and 200 women and children. When they reached Shanghai the supply of food and fuel was practically exhausted, and while the refugees were finally allowed to land at Shanghai, and have been taken in charge by a charity organization in the international settlement, in the hope that they may be taken to the United States under the care of the American Red Cross.

Other contingents of Admiral Koltchak's defeated troops are scattered throughout eastern Asia, a part of the 7500 in the original body which fled from Vladivostok three months ago. Six thousand are interred by the Japanese at Gensan in Korea.

Application to General Wood

Commanding the fleet outside Manila is Admiral Stark, anti-Soviet leader, who has sent application to Leonard Wood, the Governor-General, asking permission to land. General Wood, who is at present on an inspection tour in Zamboanga province, has agreed to visit the Russians and confer with Admiral Stark before returning to Manila, in order to determine what is to be done with them. Ascertaining that they constitute immigrants of a desirable type, General Wood has already expressed his intention to allow the Russians to land once they have passed through quarantine.

Already many public welfare bodies in Manila are actively engaged collecting large quantities of tropical clothing, toilet supplies and other necessities for the refugees, although it is believed that the ships are supplied with food and fuel to last another month.

There has been no intimation that Admiral Stark has any definite proposals to make on behalf of his strange company, save that he is seeking a place where they can settle down to work and earn a livelihood. The Russian sailors who man the vessels are anxious to engage in coastwise trade, but special legislative provision would have to be made before this would be possible. There may, also, be considerable objection to such a move on the part of the seamen's and other labor unions in Manila.

RELIEF WORK GROWS IN WESTERN GREECE

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Jan. 25.—Interviewed yesterday, Colonel Haskell, the new American Red Cross representative, stated that he was giving attention to Western Greece, to which refugees are flocking, and also developing general work to meet the colossal needs of the situation. Altogether 8000 tons of foodstuffs are en route, and 500,000 blankets have been distributed.

The legislative decree regulating the reorganization of prisons is hailed as a progressive measure for social betterment. The Government, also the university professors, have proposed that the Greek Red Cross candidate be given the Nobel Prize this year for his splendid work in Asia Minor, in Constantinople, and in Thrace.

STATESMEN APPEAL FOR PAGE MEMORIAL

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The movement to perpetuate the memory here of Dr. Walter Hines Pater, late American Ambassador in London, referred to in a recent London letter to The Christian Science Monitor, has now taken definite shape. An invitation for subscriptions, signed by Mr. Bonar Law, the Earl of Balfour, Herbert Asquith and Viscount Grey, today given prominence in the London newspapers.

The Times describes Dr. Pater as "one of the commanding figures of the war," and says "no man of our time has had a more vivid and inspiring conception of what Great Britain and the United States might achieve by acting together."

FRANCE STATIONS CORDON OF TROOPS IN OCCUPIED ZONE

Movement of Forces to Boundaries—Railways May Be Controlled—Complex Situation

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Jan. 25.—The situation here, on one hand looked a little brighter and on the other a little more serious, last night. Relief is felt at the liberation of the directors of the private mines, on the payment of only a small fine, but while one doubt disappears a new one rises on the horizon. The Ruhr district will be cut off completely from the rest of Germany by the French some time today. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns from a well-informed French source. This explains the mysterious shifting of troops which has lately been occurring, and which the French described as an exchange of old men against fresh ones. Apparently forces have been removed from districts in the interior to the boundaries, where a cordon of troops

right around the Ruhr district is in process of formation. Whether reinforcements are arriving from France it is difficult to find out, but it is very probable. The French have an extraordinary method of propaganda here. They never deny anything; on the contrary they admit everything they have done, but they always strive to remove the possible sting from their actions. When the Germans protested against the occupation of the Reichsbank branch office here, they frankly admitted they had posted soldiers in the building, but in the same breath added they had not "occupied," but merely "blocked," the Reichsbank office, to prevent the removal of the money. When the Belgians occupied the Reichsbank office at Aix-la-Chapelle, they seized the money found there. But, the French explained last night, not private money, but "tangent libere," money which was "circulating," as if this money, because it was lying about, was not the property of the Germans. The Germans are predicting trouble if the miners once begin a general strike. The French reply that they have "quick-working" troops along the eastern border. A French official told the Monitor correspondent, would only let those trains pass which occupied Germany which they chose. All the coal and coke trains would find themselves in a cul-de-sac when they arrived at the border.

French Have Railway Officials

The German railway officials say that if the French meddle with the traffic they will strike, predicting dire consequences, since they claim the French are not able to manage the railways here. When the French official told this to a French railway official, the latter replied: "We will take control of all the railways. If the German officials refuse to work with us, we will run the trains ourselves. At the present we have about 600 well-trained French railway officials here, and every day more are arriving. If the worst comes to the worst, we will block all the lines, except the two main lines, and run the trains back and forth on them. After occupation of the Saar district, German railway officials left overnight. The next evening trains on the main lines were running again. We do not need French rolling stock here, for there is a sufficiency of German rolling stock in the Ruhr district."

The French already on one occasion blocked all the railways here, from Dortmund to Essen, and ran an express train full of innocent travelers along this line at the rate of 67 kilometers per hour, or seven kilometers per hour faster than any German engine drivers have attempted.

Delicate Railway System

It doesn't appear, however, that the French are going to run express trains from Berlin to Cologne, Paris and Brussels which traverse the district. How are they going to control the delicate railway organization which supplies the industry of the mines with raw material and how are they going to regulate a passenger traffic of 4,500,000 people who are crowded into this small area? A few figures will show the complexity of the railway here. One hundred and thirty-three express trains pass through the Ruhr district daily, not counting the vast number of slow trains and suburban trains. About 17,000 trucks carrying coal and coke leave the mines daily, 12,000 of which go to unoccupied Germany. The sum number of empty trucks flows back daily to the pits here. Some lines have eight tracks and several stations are more than five kilometers long and employ more than 1000 employees.

The truth is that the French are just as afraid of the Germans as the Germans are afraid of the French. Each party tries to bluff the other, the Germans by predicting serious troubles if the French take over the administration, and the French by pooh-poohing them and rattling their sabers. It is wise therefore to discount what each party says by at least 50 per cent.

Stern Military Measures

Being Considered by France
DUSSELDORF, Jan. 25 (By The Associated Press).—"France is here to stay until she gets complete satisfaction from Germany," said M. le Trocquer, Minister of Public Works, to the correspondents upon arriving here from Paris this morning. General Weygand, Marshal Foch's chief of staff, who accompanied the minister, immediately went to the conference with General Degoutte to consider the application of stern military measures. The railroad strike has spread with great rapidity since the mine directors were fined at Mayence, and today it was effective over the greater part of the Ruhr.

No north, south or eastbound passenger train left Düsseldorf after 6 o'clock this morning and the Paris-Berlin train was stalled in the station here. Service to Essen was completely interrupted.

Newfoundland Mines Close

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 25.—The Newfoundland Legislature was further prorogued yesterday until Feb. 25, and the Premier, Sir Richard A. Squires, left for Montreal to confer with the owners of the iron mines of the colony in the crisis growing out of French occupation of the Ruhr district of Germany. Cancellation by German buyers of contracts for ore due to the French occupation led to the shutting down of the Newfoundland iron mines, throwing 2500 workers out of employment. An effort will be made by Mr. Squires to induce the mine owners to resume operations.

German Officials Sentenced

MAYENCE, Jan. 25 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Schlutius, president of the State Finance Department, and Dr. Von Raiffelsen, president of the State Mines Administration, recently arrested for refusing to obey the orders of the French authorities, were yesterday convicted by a court-martial and sentenced to one year imprisonment. The sentence, however, was suspended.

FRENCH CONSIDER UNIFICATION OF RUHR COMMAND

(Continued from Page 1)

In collecting the taxes. The French engineers in the mines are laughed at, and knowing nothing about these particular mines, they are unable to make the smallest suggestion. They are not, of course, being helped by the German managers and officials, who shrug their shoulders and profess ignorance. The French indeed recognize that their technical occupation has produced no fruits. It will be a long business before anything whatever can result. Economically, the Ruhr enterprise is an utter failure. It cannot be represented as anything else. The question now is whether it will succeed in bringing Germany to a serious discussion of terms and to serve the political purpose. Further, if the occupation is considered frankly as an effort of France to break up Germany, it may have its value. But on the face of it, it was a gigantic error.

French-Bavarian Incident

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Munich reports a little lessening of the tenseness of the situation, there between the French and the Bavarians. The Christian Science Monitor is informed officially that the French members of the allied commissions have refused to leave the hotels on the order of the managers, whereupon all service to them was refused by the hotel employees.

It was stated they were able to get meals only at the French military, which has no large supply of foodstuffs. Unofficial reports which are impossible to confirm here early this morning say that the Belgian members of the allied commission have left Munich. In Berlin all is quiet. The Reichstag meets this evening, when it is probable a resolution by the bourgeois parties to confer dictatorial power on the Cuno Government will again come up.

HARVARD FUND IS NOW \$13,892,605

Payments on Pledges to Jan. 1
Total \$10,910,625

Subscriptions to the Harvard University endowment fund reached a total of \$13,892,605.29 on Jan. 1, according to figures made public today at the endowment fund headquarters. Of the sum, \$10,910,625.31 had actually been paid in up to that date. Payments to the fund made during 1922 amounted to \$1,255,655.49.

Illustrating the way in which payment of pledges made during the 1919-20 campaign kept pouring in, it was said that an average of 20 checks were deposited by the endowment fund staff on each banking day during 1922, aggregating an average of about \$4000 daily.

During 1922 there were 24 new subscriptions received, amounting to \$4,631.53, and there were also 72 increased subscriptions, the increases amounting to \$30,359.56. These new and increased subscriptions came in entirely without solicitation.

Final payments were made, during the year, on 693 subscriptions, leaving 11,990 still to be completed. Of these the majority are four or five-year pledges, the payments on which are due to be completed in 1923 or 1924. While a number of new subscriptions were completed in 1919, 1920 and 1921 were still overdue on Jan. 1, 1923, every subscription due for completion in 1922 has been paid in full. This is regarded as an indication of improvement in business conditions.

STATUE REJECTION BRINGS DEMAND FOR NEW ART AUTHORITY

Granting of authority to the Mayor of Boston to appoint the members of the city's art commission without any statutory qualification as to the organization from which they shall be selected was asked by Charles Burrill, member of the Governor's Council, in support of his own petition for such authority, heard today before the committee on cities of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The bill grows out of the refusal of the city commission to accept a statue of Clarence R. Edwards, Mayor General, U. S. A., retired, which had been approved by Mayor Curley. Mr. Burrill pointed out that the sculptor was a man of international standing whose works were to be found in the New York Hall of Fame. He asserted that some change was needed in the choice of personnel of the commission, which is made up, he said, of one artist who "has achieved some fame in painting cows" and four architects.

BOSTON BANKS SEEK LARGER QUARTERS

Indicating prosperity in banking circles, several petitions for authority to construct larger quarters were given hearing today by the Committee on Banks and Banking of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Reliance Co-operative Bank of Cambridge, pleading small quarters, sought authority to invest \$100,000 in real estate. The Cambridge Savings

When in Need
Flowers
Buy of
The Florist
4 PARK ST.
BOSTON 8

This Old Fashioned Wedding Ring
MODERNIZED
Genuine Orange Blossom
Design
Gold or Platinum
REAGAN, KIPP CO.
Jewellers, 168 Tremont St., Boston

PENALTY ADVISED FOR TAX DODGERS

Assessors Declare Laxity Shown in Filing Returns of Tangible Personal Property in State

Establishment of a penalty for failure to file a return of tangible personal property in place of the present permissive provisions of the law was advocated today before the Committee on Taxation of the Massachusetts Legislature by representatives of the Massachusetts Association of Assessors.

Joseph H. Hanford, chairman of the Board of Assessors of New Bedford, led the argument for the change. He pointed out that the bill merely seeks to make compulsory what is now supposed to be done, but is done only by a small percentage of the taxpayers. He said that the return from tangible personal property would be doubled.

In New Bedford, Mr. Hanford said, there are about 1500 statements of tangible personal property filed out of a population of 125,000. In contrast, the assessors of the city of Boston, of Beverly said that in that city there are more than 6000 returns out of a total population of 6900. He said that Beverly has been able to maintain a rate of taxation lower by \$10 to \$15 than surrounding communities by following up the taxpayers and getting returns. "Lack of sand" he ascribed as the only reason similar activity is not followed elsewhere. There was no opposition to this bill.

The assessors also supported a bill which would exempt automobiles from local taxation which must be levied on April 1 and make them subject to that justness in taxation arise from the fact that many automobile owners own their cars only 264 days a year, or buy them for delivery after the first day of April under the proposed bill. It was pointed out that had been paid would be required before the vehicle could be registered.

Well-informed Cape Town opinion, however, is that General Smuts still controls the situation and that his Government's majority is assured, even if the newly-formed political group under Mr. McKaurian should decide to withhold support.

ITALY TO EXPEND MILLIONS OF LIRE ON NEW AIR FORCE

By Special Cable
ROME, Jan. 25.—The Italian air force will shortly be entirely reorganized. The Premier, Benito Mussolini, informed the ministers that the actual condition of the air force is disastrous. Italy, which at the close of the war, was possessed of 5000 aeroplanes and a few thousand pilots, has today about 100 aeroplanes of the old type, a few dozen trained pilots, and a couple of aviation schools and 10 aviation camps, whilst the country maintains entirely the "same number of bureaux and typewriters which had been necessary when the air fleet reached the maximum efficiency."

While all the European and American states have devoted the greatest attention to the increase of their air forces, "Italy is the only Nation which has destroyed it."

Signor Mussolini therefore proposed the creation of a new fleet of 800 aeroplanes and the Cabinet approved the reform, involving an expenditure of 280,000,000 lire. The Messaggero says that when the reforms are carried out Italy will dominate the Mediterranean and control the chief air routes from Spain to Turkey. England, it is claimed, for fear of losing control of the Mediterranean, will be obliged to recognize the new power of Italy.

Some of the speakers and their topics were: Walter F. Wyman, of the Central Ink Company, "Common Sense in Export Trade"; John P. Willis, Dennison Manufacturing Company, "Choosing and Developing a Foreign Market"; H. C. Meserve, secretary National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, "Organizing Foreign Trade"; Harold A. Lyon, First National Bank, "The Significance of Commercial Geography"; W. Irving Bullard, Merchants National Bank, "The Key to New England's Prosperity"; Elmer H. Allen, President Export Business Through Advertising, and Lynn W. Meekins, "How the Government Obtains Foreign Business for American Merchants."

WELLESLEY SELECTS ITS DEBATING TEAM
WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 25 (Special).—Wellesley College has announced its squad for the intercollegiate debate with Vassar and Smith in the spring as follows: Elizabeth Brown '24, Kansas City, Mo.; Louise Block '26, New York, N. Y.; Priscilla Child '24, New York, N. Y.; Priscilla Cowper '25, Wellesley Hills, Mass.; Dorothy Macomber '23, Chicago, Ill.; Alice Levy '24, New York, N. Y.; Elizabeth Pascher '24, St. Joseph, Mo.; Evelyn Roat '25, Kingston, Pa.; Frances Smith '23, Painesville, O.; Wilma Speer '24, New York, N. Y.; Janet Scott '25, Albany, N. Y.; Elizabeth Smith '26, Cleveland Heights, O.; Ruth Sullivan '26, Passaic, N. J.; Blanche Schaefer '25, New York, N. Y.; Sara Thompson '24, Miami, Fla.; Anna Weeks '25, West Pittsburg, Pa.

Weather Outlook
Another disturbance had its center moving eastward. The temperature has risen somewhat in the Atlantic and New England states. In New England and New York, snow and rain Thursday morning will be followed by clearing weather by Thursday noon and fair weather Thursday night and Friday without decided change in temperature. In the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic states, the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday without decided change in temperature. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast at and north of the Virginia Capes.

Official Temperature
(8 a. m. Standard Time, 75th meridian)
Albany.....32
Ankara.....32
Antioch.....32
Boston.....32
Buffalo.....32
Chicago.....32
Cincinnati.....32
Cleveland.....32
Dallas.....32
Denver.....32
Detroit.....32
Houston.....32
Los Angeles.....32
London.....32
Lyons.....32
Madrid.....32
Manila.....32
Mexico.....32
New Orleans.....32
New York.....32
Philadelphia.....32
Portland.....32
San Francisco.....32
Seattle.....32
St. Louis.....32
St. Paul.....32
Tientsin.....32
Washington.....32

ARMED REBELLION RECALLED IN AFRICA

Union Government Condemned for Action Against Johannesburg Revolutionaries

By Special Cable
CAPETOWN, Jan. 25.—The armed rebellion in South Africa which failed when General Botha defeated the insurgent forces of General Maritz, De Wet and Beyers in 1913, is recalled by today's news. Here in the Legislative Assembly of the Union Government, General Hertzog, leader of the Nationalist Party, who stood for independence during the Great War, has brought forward a violent "no confidence" motion against General Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, which is now being debated.

General Hertzog and Lieutenant Creswell condemn the firm action taken by the Union Government against the Johannesburg revolutionaries, charged the impartiality of the judicial commissioners who tried the accused and declare that the prosperity of South Africa has been sacrificed to the policy pursued.

Yesterday's discussion, in which Patrick Duncan, Minister of Interior, repudiated the Union Government, was heated and General Smuts is to speak today.

Well-informed Cape Town opinion, however, is that General Smuts still controls the situation and that his Government's majority is assured, even if the newly-formed political group under Mr. McKaurian should decide to withhold support.

FOREIGN COMMERCE STUDENTS TO HEAR PROFESSOR TOSDAL

Prof. Harry R. Tosdal of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University will deliver the first of a series of lectures on foreign trade in a new university extension course offered by the Massachusetts Department of Education in cooperation with the committee on foreign trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

The course will begin next week, under the direction of Lynn W. Meekins, district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Some of the speakers and their topics are: Walter F. Wyman, of the Central Ink Company, "Common Sense in Export Trade"; John P. Willis, Dennison Manufacturing Company, "Choosing and Developing a Foreign Market"; H. C. Meserve, secretary National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, "Organizing Foreign Trade"; Harold A. Lyon, First National Bank, "The Significance of Commercial Geography"; W. Irving Bullard, Merchants National Bank, "The Key to New England's Prosperity"; Elmer H. Allen, President Export Business Through Advertising, and Lynn W. Meekins, "How the Government Obtains Foreign Business for American Merchants."

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Lyons.....32
Madrid.....32
Manila.....32
Mexico.....32
New Orleans.....32
New York.....32
Philadelphia.....32
Portland.....32
San Francisco.....32
Seattle.....32
St. Louis.....32
St. Paul.....32
Tientsin.....32
Washington.....32

TEST CASE IS ENDED WITH PLEA OF GUILTY
CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 25 (Special).—The case of Stephen Carmine and Herbert Anderson of Litchfield, N. H., charged with violation of the Volstead Act, and scheduled to be the test case

LOYALTY IS AIM OF ORGANIZATION

Boston Tercentennial Association Is Formed

Temporary organization of the Boston Tercentennial Association was effected on Tuesday at a meeting at 198 Dartmouth Street, Copley Square, after Bouck White and Ernest H. Tippe, director of the general activities department of the Boston Y. M. C. A., outlined the purpose of the organization to improve citizenship in Boston and prepare the way for a proper celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of the community.

Edmund R. Brown was elected temporary president; H. F. Prescott, temporary secretary, and Albert E. Lamb, treasurer, for the time being. For the executive committee were named A. G. Dehly, W. A. Ryan, Miss M. N. Richardson and Albert E. Lamb. It was explained that the object of the organization is to employ, during the next seven years, so that 1930 will witness a revived sense of community feeling and loyalty in the people of Greater Boston. It is proposed to work in cooperation to that end with the leading civic and social organizations in Greater Boston. The temporary organization is to develop a permanent structure which will be able to approach the greater problems ahead.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 25.—"Many millions of dollars are being spent in this country each year for the dissemination of socialistic and anarchistic literature," declared Charles R. Gow, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, speaking here yesterday at a meeting of the Industrial Editors' Association of New England. "This propaganda puts objectionable thoughts and theories into the minds of employees, makes them dissatisfied with their social status, and threatens to bring about some sort of a social or political revolution," he continued.

"I believe just now the question of industrial relations is paramount in importance to every other consideration of industry owing to the general tendency of drifting away from sound thinking in the relations of industrial men and employees in industry."

Federal legislation declaring a strike a punishable offense was urged by Herbert Midgley, retiring president of the Employers' Association of Central Massachusetts, at the annual meeting of the organization. He said that the last textile strike in New England caused a loss of \$250,000,000 in wages. A labor court for the adjustment of differences between Capital and Labor was his suggestion for a preventive of future strike losses.

INDUSTRIES OFFICIAL ATTACKS LITERATURE ANNUALLY PUT OUT

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REALTY GROUP BUYS \$1,750,000 TRUST

Philip Dexter, Charles F. Adams, Robert H. Gardner, E. Sohler Welch, and George L. DeBlais, trustees of the Boston Real Estate Trust, have bought of Nathaniel H. Emmons, Thomas B. Wales, and Frank Brewster, trustees, the entire real estate holdings of the Wales Trust, involving a total assessment valuation of \$1,750,000, and comprising six estates located in the center of the retail business sale sections of Boston. The parcels involved are as follows:

Estate 29-35 Temple Place, assessed for \$765,000; estate 106-112 Summer Street, assessed for \$463,100; estate corner of Commercial and Hanover streets, assessed for \$167,500; estate 480-490 Hanover Street, assessed for \$195,000; estate 185-7 State Street, assessed for \$130,000; building 33-35 John Street, assessed for \$29,900.

It is the intention of the Boston Real Estate Trust, whose property is managed by George L. DeBlais and Arthur D. Madison, Barristers at Law, to hold these various parcels for investment. This transaction was consummated by C. W. Whittey & Bro., Shawmut Bank Building.

TENANTS BURDENED, SAYS LEGISLATOR

Provision of law so that only legal costs incident to summary process for recovery of dwellings may be assessed, was urged before the Committee on Judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature today by John W. McCormack, Senator from Suffolk. He declared that "fictitious costs" are being imposed to perform missionary work in certain parts of the Commonwealth. Moreover, the Mozambique treaty provides for religious freedom, and, if nothing else, the expulsion of the missionaries in question was looked upon as a violation of that agreement.

The matter has been referred to the Government, which is still conducting inquiries.

ASK FOR McLANE'S Beaver Silks

THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL
"He profits most who serves best"

Linen—the Choice for Centuries

The recent discovery in an Egyptian tomb, of linen, damask-white despite its 2,000 years, is ample proof of its incomparable quality. Linen has always been an aristocrat among fabrics, and today is widely favored for many uses in American homes.

McCreery devotes special attention to fine linen for the household. For every need you will find a wide selection priced modestly—according to McCreery custom.

James McCreery & Co.
Fifth Ave. NEW YORK 34th St.

When in Need
Flowers
Buy of
The Florist
4 PARK ST.
BOSTON 8

This Old Fashioned Wedding Ring
MODERNIZED
Genuine Orange Blossom
Design
Gold or Platinum
REAGAN, KIPP CO.
Jewellers, 168 Tremont St., Boston

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid at all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents). (Printed in U.S.A.) Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CLEVELAND'S MUSEUM OF ART PROMISES TO BROADEN SCOPE

Addition of 1000 to Membership Rolls and \$1,000,000 to Endowment Insures Increased Activities

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Plans for the broadening of the scope of the Cleveland Museum of Art, made possible through the addition of fully 1000 to the membership rolls and of \$1,000,000 in endowment funds, have been approved by the directors and the museum faces a new year with the promise of achievement.

With these accessions and the addition of about \$45,000 to the operating funds the museum officials will be able to continue the regular activities of the museum and provide a larger number of features than heretofore for the education and amusement of Clevelanders.

And more Cleveland residents than ever before are expected to avail themselves of the museum's facilities this year. In the last three years fully a million persons visited the museum and one of the objects of "Art Museum Week" last autumn was to make known the advantages of the institution. The increased interest already shown in the lectures, concerts and

in the art objects in the galleries augurs well for an increased attendance in the new year. A larger number of lecturers can be brought to the museum from other art centers and the musical activities can be increased as a result of the increase in revenues, so that the museum, a beautiful structure situated in Wade Park in the heart of the East End, will be able to cater to an ever widening circle of Cleveland people. "We want every man, woman and child in Cleveland to know that the museum is being operated for his benefit and that its success depends entirely upon the extent to which it is used by the public," says Frederick Allen Whiting, director of the Museum. "Much as we value the money obtained through increased membership we need even more the enthusiasm for the museum's ideals. A public that comes to the museum merely as a matter of curiosity gets but little from it and the museum in turn will be strengthened as a necessary factor in the life of the community."



Cleveland Museum of Art

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, Jan. 25. The Italian fleet, under command of Admiral Soleri, on Tuesday left Gaeta for the southern Mediterranean to take part in the maneuvers planned for the purpose of making experiments in attack and defense with submarines and seaplanes.

The outstanding problem of the day is the future relations between the Nationalist and Fascist parties. Since the formation of the present Government, the Nationalists have been in a sort of agitation, partly because they believed they had not been sufficiently compensated for the valuable help given to Signor Mussolini during the march on Rome, (indeed, the Nationalists have only one representative in the government) and also because they feared that their organization might be disbanded. Their fears were not entirely unfounded; for the new militia for national safety is to be composed almost entirely of Black Shirts, and only after strong insistence of the Nationalist leaders, are the Ever Readies to be admitted in the ranks of the militia. But the latter will have to abandon the blue shirt and change it for a black one. The Ever Readies, who according to their chief leader, Signor Paolucci, number 70,000, will not be disbanded altogether, but will be transformed into educative bodies as formerly.

Although no doubt is expressed in parliamentary quarters that the Treaty of Rapallo and the Santa Margherita agreement will be ratified by Parliament, yet considerable uneasiness is shown by several Yugoslav newspapers that Fascist and D'Annunzio's legionaries might join together to prevent the evacuation of the Dalmatian zone. A correspondent of the Nationalist Idea Nazionale writes from Belgrade that a serious agitation is proceeding in the Skupshina for the closing of the frontier against Italy as a reprisal against the non-ratification and non-execution of the treaties signed with Yugoslavia. Naturally, should Yugoslavia take such drastic measures, Italy would immediately follow her example, and, as the Idea Nazionale points out, the one to suffer most would be Yugoslavia herself. The new Italian minister at Belgrade, Signor Negrotto Cambiaso, has, in consequence, quite a difficult task before him, for he has to

reconstruction. These, he believed, could only be overcome by a closer and more intimate collaboration between Europe and America. To achieve such a union the Italo-American Association was formed, and he sincerely hoped that it would help in ameliorating the relations between Italy and America.

Signor Mussolini has his enthusiastic supporters of Fascism in all parts of the world from Mexico to Salonika. Among the numerous Italian colony of Salonika a Fascist section was some time ago inaugurated, and now the secretary of that party has come to Rome to present to the Italian Prime Minister a magnificent Turkish sword, bearing inscriptions from the Koran, as a mark of esteem and admiration toward the leader of Fascism. In making the presentation, the secretary of the Salonika Fascist said that the sword could not be given to a worthier and stronger combatant and assured the Premier that they would defend Italy's prestige abroad with all their power.

Italy is exhibiting at the Palazzo dell'Esposizione the German books which have been delivered to her as a portion of reparations. Many of these books and publications had already appeared at the book exhibition in Florence last summer, but since that time other large consignments have arrived, so that the gigantic library which has now passed into the possession of the Italian State is worth 4,000,000 gold marks—at the present rate of exchange something like 8,000,000,000 paper marks—which will be deducted from the sum of the Italian share of reparations. The

Cleveland Harness Manufacturing Co. Manufacturers of Fine Harness and Saddlery 1682 WEST 82ND STREET Main 2010 CLEVELAND, O.

AFTERNOON TEA Toasted English muffins and scones with marmalade, served 2:30 to 5 P. M. Tea Shop, fourth floor. The Lindner Co. Euclid Ave. at Fourteenth St. CLEVELAND

MECH. ENGINEER Will design and develop your invention—shop detail blue prints. Drafting. Charges reasonable. LOUIS D. PEIK 3904 W. 37TH ST., CLEVELAND, O.

Clearance Sale SUITS OVERCOATS SHIRTS HATS NECKWEAR Now in Force RAWLINGS AGNEW LANG 507-509 Euclid Ave. CLEVELAND, OHIO

The GIFT SHOP of Cleveland 6402-6404 Euclid Avenue

The Sterling & Welch Co. Mid-Winter Sale of Furniture and Lamps Begins Monday, January 29, 1923

The Sterling & Welch Co. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Plenty of married men who send their wives CRANE'S Chocolates every week They are too modest to mention it. CRANE STORES AND 300 DEALERS IN CLEVELAND

The Kinney & Levan Co. Euclid Ave. at E. 14th St., CLEVELAND

Reparations Commission has not yet ratified the above agreement, which therefore becomes effective only after its approval by that commission.

Since the Italian Government took over the renowned and picturesque Villa D'Este at Tivoli, many suggestions have been made to the Undersecretary of State for Fine Arts with regard to its future use. It has been finally decided to restore it to its former splendor and convert it into a museum of national customs, hitherto wanting in Italy. Some time will naturally pass before the museum can be opened to the public, for the restorations both in the villa and in the gardens are extensive.

Signora Eleonora Duse has been asked by an important literary club of Milan to form a permanent theater in that city. The formation of such an institution has long been desired by theater amateurs as it is considered to be the only way by which theatrical productions can reach perfection. What mostly prevented its formation in Italy before, was the difficulty of obtaining an annual subsidy by the Government similar to that given to some of the best theatrical companies in France. But apparently the difficulty has been overcome, for Signor Mussolini himself releases and attaches importance to the propaganda which may be carried on by a state theater. Signora Duse will be entrusted with the artistic direction of the theater, which will also comprise a higher course of education for youthful actors and actresses who wish to attain perfection in their art.

MR. GARLAND HEADS NEW LAW MAGAZINE

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Jan. 25—A new law magazine called the New York Law Review has just made its appearance here. The publication is being produced by a corporation headed by David S. Garland, formerly editor-in-chief of the American and English Encyclopedia of Law.

A proposal to increase the pay of judges of the Court of Appeals, through legislation and without a constitutional amendment is the subject of one of the articles. Frank L. Polk, Bainbridge Colby, George Gordon Battle, and Henry A. Gildersleeve are members of the advisory council.

MORE SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED

CHICAGO, Jan. 25—One hundred scholarships for needy ex-service men and women have been opened at Northwestern University and 40 more at Lewis Institute, Chicago, by trustees of the Laverne W. Noves estate. Last year the trustees awarded about 300 in all. The forecast at the University of Chicago, the coming year is 650 of these scholarships.

The B. Dreher's Sons Co. PIANOS

Pianola Players Victor and Vocalion Phonographs 1226-36 Huron Road CLEVELAND

CHAPIN'S 35c LUNCH

11 until 3:15 P. M. 2061 E. 4th St., Near Euclid and Euclid at 105th St., Cleveland

STORAGE PACKING SHIPPING MOVING DEPENDABILITY THE KNICKERBOCKER STORAGE CO. 7724 Detroit Ave. Hemlock 12 CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Davis Indoor School For Golf What we believe to be the most attractive, best equipped school of the kind in Cleveland. In charge of Wm. Mackie, a well-known "Pro." 12 lessons \$15, 6 lessons \$8.

THE W B DAVIS CO 327 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

The Halle Bros Co. CLEVELAND announces the February Sale in the New Furniture Annex

To make this first February Sale in the New Furniture Annex a pronounced success, our buyers have searched the markets for the best products of furniture craftsmen. Living room, dining room, and sleeping room furniture of unquestioned beauty take prices which have been lowered to the point where true economy suggests that if one has furniture to buy—now is the time to buy it. Dining Room Furniture takes special prices—black walnut and oak have been beautifully combined in an Early English style. Large extension cabinet 72-inch semi-console sideboard, cabinet server, silver cabinet, 5 place chairs, 1 arm chair, 10 places complete—very special at \$900. Three days of courtesy, beginning Monday, Jan. 29th, enable patrons to choose furniture at February Prices.

From New York to California East—West—North—South—society is playing this new old interesting game. If you haven't learned it before starting on your Southern trip you'll wish you had, because all the big tourist Hotels are holding Mah Jongg Parties. One can learn the game from Babcock's Red Book of Rules—which is included with each set; or Evadne D. Kneifel, an expert player, will give free instructions every afternoon in our Oriental Studio, where Mah Jongg is sold exclusively in Cleveland. Mail orders filled.

The Kinney & Levan Co. Euclid Ave. at E. 14th St., CLEVELAND

NEW YORK MEETING FAVORS JONES BILL

Hamlin Garland, Mrs. Mary Austin, and Others Join Pueblos in Opposing Bursum Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Jan. 25—"In my contact with the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico I have found that they are primarily and essentially 'just folks'—like other people, only far more gentle," said Hamlin Garland, noted American author, who was one of the speakers at a mass meeting held in Town Hall yesterday afternoon, in opposition to the Bursum bill, which would deprive these natives of their lawful rights. Don C. Seitz was chairman of the meeting.

"Although I could not speak the language of these kindly, courteous people, I found that the deficiency was no barrier to our friendship," continued Mr. Garland. "The ways of living which are yet observed by them have a distinctiveness and a singular charm which I should be sorry to see pass from American life."

The meeting was one of a series planned to enlist the support of the public for the Jones-Leatherwood Bill in place of the Bursum Bill. Addresses were made by Mrs. Mary Austin, author and lecturer; John Collier, Antonio Romaro, principal of the Taos Pueblo, and a handsome high priest of the Zuni Pueblo. A delegation of Indians, wearing their native costumes, were seated on the stage with the speakers and ancient Indian chants were rendered in the intermissions between the speeches.

"The Jones-Leatherwood Bill for the protection of the Rio Grande Pueblos should receive the support of all believers in democracy," said Mrs. Austin. "Four or five thousand years before we had even thought of such things, the Pueblo Indians had achieved a competent form of representative government, in which there were neither rich nor poor, no unprotected widows, no institutionalized orphans, and no prisons."

SALT RIVER DAM VOTED PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A bond issue of \$1,800,000 has been voted by the farmers' association of the Salt River Valley for erection of a regulating dam across Salt River at Mormon Flat and for raising the impounding height of the Roosevelt dam by 15 feet. Added revenue of \$4000 a day is expected through the power generation at the two dams.

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UNAUTHORIZED "MASONIC" BODIES of the A. M. F. Meet Set-back in Western State

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 25 (Special)—Only one of the four clandestine Masonic lodges formerly in this vicinity is continuing to hold lodge meetings and transact business. The three lodges in Salt Lake, former center of the "American Masonic Federation," as the organization was known, have suspended, the last to go being Lodge Garibaldi No. 6. The surviving lodge is at Ogden where the membership has shrunk to 12 and there is talk of suspension. Growth of the A. M. F. organization was stopped in April when federal authorities prosecuted the grand officers for using the mails to defraud, in connection with the soliciting of members by mail for their so-called "masonic" organization. Matthew McBlain Thompson, head of the order; Dominic Bergara, banker of Price, Utah, and treasurer of the order, and Thomas Perrott, secretary, were sentenced to serve terms in Leavenworth. Mr. Perrott being serving his sentence, but the other two are still at liberty pending decision on their appeals. Since the conviction of the grand officers, the organization has been dissolving until it is commonly predicted that there will not be a lodge left after a few more months. There are only about 10 lodges in the United States at the present time, it is said. Troubles of the Salt Lake lodges have been aggravated by the filing of court actions which have caused the appointment of a receiver by the third district court of Salt Lake for the "temple" and other properties of the order. The receiver was appointed on the motion of men holding \$13,000 in "organization" bonds of the order secured by a second mortgage on the two-story brick "temple." The bondholders took that action when P. Wilkie, former Provisional Grand Master in charge of the California territory of the order, filed suit for \$2500, alleged due for services rendered while he was organizing lodges in California. The bondholders contend that their claim is prior to that of Mr. Wilkie. Mr. Wilkie appeared at the long and bitterly fought trial of the charges against his former grand officers, as one of the principal witnesses. He said that he was enthusiastic in his work for Mr. Thompson and the order until Mr. Thompson repudiated claims of authority which Mr. Wilkie said the former had made. Mr. Wilkie's subsequent resignation marked a big step in the downfall of the order for, a year later, he aided in procuring and getting a conviction of his former employers.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE LIKELY CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 25 (Special)—The New Hampshire constitutional convention will for a fourth time be assembled next month for the purpose of submitting a tax reform amendment to the people. This has been practically decided as a result of several conferences of members of the Legislature. At a meeting of the farm bloc, with 80 representatives present, only one vote was cast against the proposal. At a meeting of Hillsborough County representatives, mostly from the cities, senti-

ment was of the same practical unanimity. The Legislature will, within a few days, make the necessary appropriation for the convention, which is now entering its seventh year since authorization at the election of 1916. Democratic leaders in the Legislature are committed to a policy of tax reform, including an income tax on intangibles. The House Committee on Ways and Means, headed by Raymond B. Stevens, the Democratic leader, has a number of tax reform bills under consideration, but the committee has finally decided that no tax reform of a satisfactory nature can be put through without an amendment to the Constitution. Therefore the committee has sidetracked its bills in favor of a re-convention of the constitutional convention. The plans call for a session of the convention, of which there are about 450 members, next month. The convention will be asked to submit an amendment giving the Legislature wider latitude in the levy of taxes. In April the Legislature can then, if authorized, pass the necessary tax bills to get at the intangible property now said to be escaping taxation. Amendments for this purpose were submitted by this same convention at the election of 1920 and again in 1921, but were rejected by the people, as were all other constitutional amendments.

JERSEY CITY CLOSES SUNDAY NIGHT SHOWS Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Under a decision handed down by Vice-Chancellor Bentley, the theaters of Jersey City will have to remain closed on Sunday night, hereafter, regardless of whether part of the proceeds are given to charity. For years, the theaters there have been allowed to give performances for several Sunday nights before and after Christmas to raise funds for the annual Christmas tree of the city Fire Department. Approximately 25,000 children of the city received gifts of toys and clothing and hundreds of families received holiday dinners as a result of this Christmas receipts from the theaters.

KANSAS TO TEST BONUS LEGALITY TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence)—A suit to determine the validity of the \$25,000,000 bond issue to pay a bonus of \$1 a day to every soldier, sailor and marine from Kansas, has been filed in the Supreme Court by C. B. Griffith, Attorney General, and George McDermott, attorney for the American Legion. The proceedings were brought to determine finally the legality of the bond issue, and enable the State to raise all of the possible legal objections and technicalities which may be developed during the progress of the payment of the bonus.

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'TECH' HEAD PLEADS FOR TRAINED MEN

Dr. Stratton Proves Need of New Lines of Education to Keep Up With Demands of World

The first of the winter series of Assembly Luncheons arranged by the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the general subject of "Allies of Industry" was held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this noon, and Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on the subject of "The Laboratory and Industry."

His welcome to the city and the attitude of the business men of the city regarding the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were dwelt upon strongly by him. He reviewed his recent Government work in Washington as showing his interest in technical education in producing data to show men how to keep up with the demands of modern industrial life, and now in charge of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, his work was, he said, to produce men who could do the work demanded.

The old idea, he said, of technical education was to turn out generally useful mechanical engineers, but now the demands of the times, aided by the experience of the World War, called for many new lines of education to enable manufacturing to keep up with the demands of the world.

That more and more effort should be given to keep abreast of the times in the education of technical and scientific men was one of the points he stressed. He paid tribute to Boston business men as being a class of the most public-spirited citizens he had ever met.

In many cities of the country, he said, as soon as a public improvement is contemplated, the business men begin at once to examine the project to see where there will be money in it for them. In Boston, however, his brief experience showed that the great class of business men and the business associations all put self gain to one side.

An appeal to industrial men to aid in shaping the courses at the Institute of Technology, that they might be of the greatest benefit to the industry of the country, was made by President Stratton before the Boot and Shoe Club at a meeting last night.

He spoke of the difficulty of retaining in the Bureau of Standards in Washington, which he founded and of which he was the head for 20 years, young men trained in the problems of industry. When they learned to solve some of the problems of industry, he said, they were immediately sought out by big corporations that competed for their services.

Frederick S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, presided at today's luncheon.

LAKES TO OCEAN PROJECT OPPOSED

Vermont Board Against St. Lawrence Waterway

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 25.—The Vermont Commission of Foreign and Domestic Commerce appointed by former Governor James Hartness reported to the Legislature yesterday against the proposed St. Lawrence international waterway.

The commission based its findings on three reasons, declaring that the middle west, which would reap the greatest benefit from the proposed waterway, should bear the greater part of the expense; that Vermont does not need the electricity which under plans proposed could be cheaply developed; and that the New England railroads would suffer a great loss of tonnage.

An appropriation of not over \$200,000, in addition to the \$1000 voted last year to pay Vermont's share of the expenses of the joint committee investigating the New England transportation problem, was asked of the Legislature.

Governor Proctor appointed Frank Seth Ransom of Jericho to fill the vacancy from Chittenden County.

MUSIC

"Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci" and "Rigoletto"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company last night presented Verdi's "Rigoletto" at the Boston Opera House. The cast:

Duke..... Tito Schipa
Rigoletto..... Florence Macbeth
Sparafucile..... Virgil Lazzari
Maddalena..... Irene Pavloska
Conductor..... Ettore Panizza

This presentation of "Rigoletto" was in every way superior to that of "Aida" on Monday. The opera is cast in less heroic mold and possibly for this reason was more within the powers of the company, yet it requires singers and actors of the greatest skill to interpret it properly, and at all points these of last evening were equal to their several tasks. Mr. Schipa sang the Duke's music as a musician. How rarely can this term be applied to an operatic tenor! His phrasing was musical and was never sacrificed for the purpose of obtaining a mere vocal "effect"; he sang with variety of color and a superlative degree of style and finish. He was emotional, but his emotion was controlled. To all this was added beauty of voice and a stage presence which was unaffected. His acting was sincere, never insipid, well rounded.

None the less successful was Miss Macbeth as Gilda. Her singing was faultless and although the part covers no great emotional range, she was equal to all its demands. There have been more dramatic Rigolettos than was that of Mr. Formichi, yet rarely more vocally beautiful ones. Mr. Lazzari and Miss Pavloska in their less exacting roles were capable both as singers and as actors.

Familiar as Verdi's music is, it is impossible to hear it, even after many repetitions, without once again being struck by its many beauties. To be sure opera has outgrown many of the conventions to be found throughout

DRY LAW REPEAL MOVEMENT IN RHODE ISLAND IS CHECKED

Effort to Send Measure to the Friendly Committee on Judiciary Fails

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25 (Special).—The drys checkedmate the wet in the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, securing action by which the Lawton Bill, enactment of which would repeal the Sherwood law, the concurrent prohibition enforcement statute, may be safely said to have been eliminated from further consideration.

Representative Fletcher W. Lawton (R.), of Newport, author of the repeal measure and the possessor of a record of bitter antagonism to enforcement, asked that his bill be referred to the committee on judiciary, of which he is chairman. The drys objected.

Representative Philip J. Joslin (R.), of his committee are pro-drinks. He asked that the bill be referred to the committee on special legislation.

Representative Frederick R. Brownell (R.), of Little Compton is chairman of the committee on special legislation and is a dry of the pronounced type, and the majority of the prohibitionists of record. Astute observers held that if the Lawton Bill is ever heard from again it will be through an unfavorable report.

In the General Assembly of 1919 the score, but in rehearsing it one is tempted to ask whether more modern writers have in the long run succeeded in proving on some of these time-honored traditions. There are still many pages which are so aptly expressive, so artfully contrived, that the imagination is stirred as it seldom is by more complicated methods. Even Wagner, with all his thunders has not succeeded in producing the dramatic intensity, the feeling of impending tragedy, which Verdi evokes in his simple storm music in the last act, and in hearing the celebrated quartet one recalls Von Bülow's remark that "although we may poke fun at it, there is no one of us who would not be proud to have written it."

S. M.

In the afternoon, Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" were given, with the following casts:

"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"
Turiddu..... Claudio Muzio
Lucia..... Anna Correnti
Lola..... Irene Pavloska
Conductor..... Pietro Cimini

"PAGLIACCI"
Caneio..... Charles Marshall
Nedda..... Claudio Muzio
Tonio..... Giacomo Rimini
Silvio..... Desirée Deferre
Conductor..... Pietro Cimini

Mme. Muzio, of course, was the outstanding figure of the afternoon, and she gave an excellent account of herself in the two roles. As Santuzza she sang beautifully and expressively, and displayed acting ability of high order. There may be some who would contend that she overacted, but that criticism would be unjust when she so obviously convinced the audience. It is just this kind of lavishness that is self without thought of self that helps to raise opera from absurdity to impressiveness. Mr. Lamont was in good voice and seconded her ably. The rest of the cast were adequate, and the chorus sang with spirit. Mr. Cimini led vigorously, and the orchestra responded well, except that the brass was a half beat late much of the time.

As Nedda, Mme. Muzio again achieved an excellent impersonation. She was charmingly vivacious in the first act, and later she portrayed vividly the emotions stirred by impending tragedy with the opera for his Boston debut, although an audience of fair size was present to hear him, and what was more, a musical and poetic nature. If his program was somewhat forbidding, it betokened an artist of uncompromising seriousness of purpose.

S. M.

Mr. Munz's Recital

Mieczyslaw Munz, a Polish pianist, gave a recital last evening in Jordan Hall. He played Brahms's transcription of Bach's Toccata, Adagio and fugue in C major; Brahms's Sonata in F minor; Franck's Prélude, Aria and Finale, and Liszt's two Legends-St. François d'Assise preaching to the birds and St. François de Paule walking on the waves. It was unfortunate that Mr. Munz chose an evening conflicting with the opera for his Boston debut, although an audience of fair size was present to hear him, and what was more, a musical and poetic nature. If his program was somewhat forbidding, it betokened an artist of uncompromising seriousness of purpose.

S. M.

QUINCY CLUB WOMEN INDORSE PEACE MOVE

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 24 (Special).—The Woman's Club of Quincy, Mrs. Wilson Marshall president, meeting yesterday, indorsed the peace resolution passed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs last night.

This stigmatizes war as the great folly of the earth and pledges the clubs to educate their own people to an efficient leadership in the world movement for the settlement of international difficulties by law, reason and mutual understanding; to establish friendliness and respect among women of all nations; to direct the education of children toward an understanding of the relation of American ideals toward America's obligations to the entire world; and the teaching of history in the terms of human achievement rather than in terms of war.

STATE GETS TITLE AT ST. MIHIEL

Final papers have been passed transferring the land acquired by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at St. Mihiel, France, for the erection of a war memorial to Massachusetts soldiers. The land was bought for \$20,000 and it is estimated that the memorial, for which plans have been completed, will cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

Red Flag Waved, Fifty Jobs Saved

Sympathetic Station Agent Halts Fast Train for Commuters

Eight seventeen a. m.—and winter on the New Haven Railroad. Not a train had stopped at a certain station in Boston's suburbs since 7:30. Three had plowed by without a toot of recognition.

Upward of 50 good-natured commuters—good-natured because experienced in the art of waiting—lingered in the waiting room. As train after train slipped by, the waiters visioned unopened mail, perhaps a stern looking manager, a buzzing telephone, early shoppers.

A headlight in the distance! Through the fog and whirling snow, it came. The train! Belated suburbanites stepped forward eagerly, but the train showed no sign of stopping. Suddenly the station agent, pride wounded, at having his station so flagrantly ignored, grasped a red flag, and dashed into the center of the tracks. "Will make 'er stop," his determined attitude indicated. He boldly waved the flag. The engineer jammed on the brakes; the train came to a grating, groaning halt. The joyous passengers scrambled aboard, cheering the station agent the while.

"He showed good judgment. Didn't think he'd be able to do it. The 'New Haven' has a valuable man in its service, yes sir—e. Why—he saved our jobs!"

YEAR REVIEWED BY REPUBLICANS

State Committee Elects Officers at Annual Session

More than half the membership of 80, composed of 40 women and 40 men, of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts met in annual session this afternoon in Young's Hotel to elect officers and to hear the annual report of the chairman, Frank H. Foss of Fitchburg. He is a candidate for reelection.

The only contest is that for secretary. Fredrick G. Ball of Monson, assistant secretary, is a candidate for promotion, as the present secretary, William F. Riley of Somerville, was not re-elected to the committee. William W. Hubbard of Dorchester, a deputy sheriff of Suffolk County and a delegate to the 1920 Republican National Convention, is seeking the secretaryship. It has been customary for the state committee to promote its assistant secretaries.

Edward S. Feltton of Salem, chairman of the executive committee is without opposition for re-election. The other eight members of that committee will be appointed later by the chairman who is elected today. George von L. Meyer of Hamilton is chairman of the state committee and probably will be re-elected.

The state committee is composed of 40 members who are elected, one from each Senatorial district, at regular state elections. The state convention, under a recent act of the Legislature, elected a majority of the members from each Senatorial district and it is the rule where a man has been elected a member from a district at the regular election for the convention to elect a woman to serve as the other member.

BUSINESS MEN HEAR CALL TO POLITICS

Too Many Lawyer-Statesmen, Declares Mr. Underhill

Protest against adding Government activity to Government activity until the resultant structure will require most of a citizen's income to maintain it, was voiced by Charles L. Underhill (R), Representative from Massachusetts, in an address last night at the sixth annual banquet of the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts. He took as his theme that of less government in business and more business in Government, and garnished it with straightforward colloquial words.

Mr. Underhill urged that the superabundance of lawyers in legislative halls be cut down by the entrance of more business men into active political life, and he emphasized the responsibility of every citizen to vote and choose his or her government. Government ventures into the realm of business have failed in the past, the speaker declared, adding that he believed that the individual can spend his own money better and more effectively than the Government can spend it for him.

Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, spoke briefly, urging teaching of politics and government in the schools, and Edward C. Stone, general counsel for the federation discussed the workmen's compensation laws. William C. Moulton of Pittsfield was elected president of the federation; Stephen E. Barton, treasurer; G. M. Wallace, secretary, and John W. Downs, manager.

LONDON PROFESSOR TO TALK AT HANOVER

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 25.—Graham Wallas, professor of political science at the University of London, and Paul Shorey, professor of Greek and head of the department of classical philology of the University of Chicago, were announced today as lecturers for the third series of Dartmouth alumni lectures on the Guernsey Center Moore Foundation to be given immediately after commencement in June.

Professor Wallas's subject will be "An Analysis of the Qualities of Leadership," and Professor Shorey will discuss "The Influence of Ancient Thought on Modern Civilization."

MISSOURI SOFT-DRINK PARLORS TARGET FOR RIGID DRY BILL

State Senator Advocates License Tax, Police Supervision, and Sunday Closing—Calls Them "Liquor Outlets"

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 25 (Special).—A. L. McCawley, state Senator, close personal and political friend of Gov. A. M. Hyde, has prepared a bill on liquor enforcement that is expected to prove the center of interest at the present session of the Missouri Legislature. This bill supplies complete machinery for the enforcement of all federal and state laws relating to the illicit manufacture, sale and use of intoxicants.

Missouri has not been notable for its respect for the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act. Its own laws do not co-ordinate harmoniously with the national statutes. The larger cities have developed strong opposition, in certain quarters, to enforcement. It is in response to this situation that prohibition advocates and many of the influential legislators have got behind Mr. McCawley and his measure.

Sunday Closing Order

It is the purpose of the Senator to apply his statute to the peculiar conditions that apply here. He has found, as every one knows, that one of the wide avenues of outlet for illicit liquor is through the so-called soft drink parlor. He advocates a reasonable license tax and police supervision on these places, which

PROVIDENCE TO GET PIG IRON IMPORTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25 (Special).—A new use for State Pier No. 1, at this port, has been found with the lease of space to M. F. Donovan, an importer of pig iron. According to agents of Mr. Donovan the congested shipping conditions at Boston make it necessary to use Providence as a port of call for distribution throughout New England. The importer has chartered for 500,000 tons of pig iron to be shipped from Leith, Scotland, which will be trans-shipped through offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia consignments through this port.

Lake shipments of pig iron since early in the war have been coming by canals to the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and this port and the abolition of a discriminatory rate against both pig iron and lumber has placed Providence on a plane with Boston in the matter of freightage such cargoes. The readjustment of freight rates was made during the fall in a conference in which port development officials here, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company officials and shippers participated. American pig iron has come to the municipal wharf but the new rate makes it impossible to further utilize the State Pier, which, although ideally equipped, has never been fully utilized.

48-HOUR OPPONENTS ISSUE A BOOKLET

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 24 (Special).—Opponents of the State 48-hour law, for which a sharp contest is being waged in the New Hampshire Legislature, have published a booklet, "The Marvelous Increase in Southern Cotton Mills," a book of photographic reproductions of 60 textile plants in the south, published by the "Cotton Textile Employers' Association" of New England.

The object of this publication is to show the rapid gains which southern mills are making over the mills of New England with whom they are in competition. The claim is advanced that no southern mill runs less than 55 hours a week, and in Georgia the schedule has 58 hours, and in Alabama it is 60 hours. The present maximum limit in New Hampshire is 54 hours, and the effort being made by Gov. Fred E. Brown and the Democratic administration is to lower this limit to 48 hours a week, the same as in Massachusetts.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE BULLETIN IMPROVED

The National Vocational Guidance Association Bulletin, association number, has come from the press in enlarged form, with an abundance of good things in hand and attractive promises for editions to come, as a result of the recent action of the association's trustees in committing publication of the bulletin to the Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Graduate School of Education of Harvard University. Frederick J. Allen has been made the editor.

It is the plan to issue at least eight numbers in the year and to make each edition a means of interchange of ideas and news among all workers in vocational guidance in the United States.

PYTHIAN HEAD CONDEMNS KLAN

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 25 (Special).—Harry R. Lawrence, grand chancellor commander of the State of Massachusetts Knights of Pythias, in a statement issued today condemned the movement of the Ku Klux Klan and also the amount of publicity which is being given this order. Mr. Lawrence in his statement declared that no true Pythian could be a member of the Klan for it would be in violation of the oath taken when entering the order of Knights of Pythias.

Fresh Eggs received from Near-By Henneries every day, 62¢ doz. Philadelphia Capon..... 52¢ lb. Strawberries..... 65¢ qt.

W.K. Hutchinson Co.

284 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
Corner Falmouth St.
Other stores, Arlington Center, Arlington Heights, Lexington, Woburn and Medford

FUEL HEADS QUIT IN CONNECTICUT

Administrators Criticize Laxity of Legislature and Decline to Be Held Responsible

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 25.—Thomas W. Russell, state Fuel Administrator, yesterday forwarded to Governor Templeton a letter tendering the resignations of himself and Charles W. Jaynes, Deputy Administrator, of West Hartford. Following is a copy of the letter:

I present herewith the resignations of Charles W. Jaynes, deputy fuel administrator and myself, state fuel administrator. Ever since August of last year we have attempted to control so far as we could, by the force of public opinion and without law, the fuel situation and the distribution should be as widespread as possible—in order that the unusually scanty supply which we knew would be forthcoming should be available for every home in the State.

You have made the attention of the Legislature to the fact that in your opinion the present situation had developed into an immediate emergency and that the distribution should be as widespread as possible—in order that the unusually scanty supply which we knew would be forthcoming should be available for every home in the State.

On account of the present unusually severe winter conditions we are absolutely unwilling to continue before the public in the position of carrying a certain amount of responsibility for the development of the situation without any real authority to control it. The apparent reluctance of the Legislature to act promptly on this matter can be due to only two reasons: One, a belief that no emergency exists; and in which case this administration is not needed by the State; or, two, the fact that the character of this administration is such as to make them timid about giving it legal authority for its action. In order to clarify the situation regarding the fuel situation, we feel that it would be helpful to you to give a free hand in building up a new organization in which the Legislature might have more confidence.

It is my impression that much of the criticism against the bill was directed against several sections which were not suggested either by the Attorney-General or by us, and I am mentioning this fact to you in order to make our record entirely clear. You have been kind enough to request us to continue, but I regret to have to ask you to consider this letter as final, the resignations to be effective upon appointment of our successors, or in any event not later than Jan. 31.

MAINE TO INQUIRE INTO FUEL CHARGE

Investigation Into Alleged Profit-Steering Ordered

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 25.—A resolve directing the Attorney-General, Randolph W. Shaw, to investigate profiteering under the state laws was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Frederick W. Hinckley of South Portland and, under suspension of the rules, was passed by both branches of the Legislature.

It charged that certain persons and corporations are making unreasonable profits in the sale of necessities, and more especially on the sale of coal and wood. Action was taken after a message from Governor Baxter had been read, in which he said that he had been in conference with the Attorney-General with reference to the emergency coal situation in Portland. They were endeavoring to make arrangements for private dealers to purchase 600 tons of anthracite, being held in Portland, and to distribute it in small lots where most needed.

"If it is possible to bring this about," without confiscating the coal and without involving the credit of the State, it is desirable to do so."

Domino Package Sugars

Clean, Uniform, Correct Weight

\$1,500,000 TO HELP BOSTON SCHOOLS

In addition to the previous announcements of its new building program the Boston School Committee purposes to include appropriations of about \$25,000 for providing additional accommodations at the Mechanic Arts High School; of about \$250,000 for the Boston Trade School. This will provide shop facilities for about 500 more boys; of \$400,000 for purchasing a suitable building for the Trade School for Girls; and of \$500,000 to provide decent housing for the continuation schools.

The total is \$1,500,000 and according to the school committee, is the irreducible minimum for remedying the present deplorable conditions.

Scalloped Oysters

Serve them hot on the table, from the pan in which they are cooked. Have the top a beautiful rich brown. Season each individual portion with

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

"THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE"

Sweeten it with Domino Granulated, Tableted, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown, Golden Syrup, Cinnamon and Sugar, Sugar-Honey, Molasses

PARIS PUTS STOP TO SLAVE TRAFFIC IN WEST AFRICA

(Continued from Page 1)

In national characteristics. The population numbers approximately 1,000,000, the inhabitants belonging to the Sudan Negro stock, divided into various tribes which are distinctly different in different sections of the country. The southern natives are strongly built, but lacking many Negro characteristics, and resembling in many social respects the Portuguese who, for centuries, were actively engaged in trade along the west coast and from whom many of the natives derive their names. In the north of the colony, on the other hand, the natives are more closely organized and represent a more developed type. They are successful traders and much of the commercial prosperity of the country has depended upon their caravans journeying from the interior to the coast towns.

Natives Mostly Farmers

Situated on the southern reaches of the Sudan plateau, Togoland is a very mountainous country, being traversed, southwest to northeast, by two mountain ranges which rise from the 2000 feet and are heavily wooded with valuable cocoa, palm, ebony and mahogany trees. The coast, however, is very low, and very fertile—one of the most fertile stretches of land along the entire west coast.

Along the coast the natives—who, as a rule, are a gay, peaceful, and to the extent to which they have been reached by Christianity, an industrious people—are mostly farmers. Since annexation by Germany the prosperity of the territory has increased very rapidly. Especially in introducing the scientific cultivation of the coconut tree—200,000 of which have been planted near the shore—the introduction of rubber-trees and the cultivation of coffee and cotton the Germans made a constructive contribution to the progress of Togoland.

Whatever demand for democracy exists today among the Togonians can be traced almost wholly—to the influence of missionaries who came into the country with a program of education which has helped to develop the foundations of a genuine culture among certain limited classes of the people. It was, likewise, the influence of the missionaries that brought about the exposure of German atrocities in the commercial exploitation of the natives and a subsequent suppression of such exploitation.

Germans Capitulate

When, during the World War, the German Government in Togoland capitulated to the combined French and British attacks, the country was divided into two zones, one governed by British and the other by French authority. Later—when a consolidation of authority was necessary—a strong popular movement made representations to London asking for British control. During the years of German oppression the Togonians had looked to the English colonies as models for their own future and now—when the opportunity was at hand—they sought that sort of government. But the case of Togoland was determined, apparently, by other factors than the desire of the people. The people, themselves, are convinced that their land was thrown in—for good measure—perhaps—in some Franco-British deal in which other ideas than that of self-determination held sway.

At any rate, the colony, in October, 1920, passed into the hands of the French. Developments, since then, have been observed by commentators, contradictions and denials—the chief burden of which seems to be that unrest is increasing and progress hindered under the present administration. According to the informant of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Woelfel, Commissaire de la République, introduced, upon assuming authority, a program which allowed a minimum of self-government, fixed a maximum of taxation and pursued, in general, an autocratic policy little better than that which Germany had followed.

A head tax of approximately \$1.25 was fixed; new taxes, unburdened of even Togoland, were introduced. Tailors, carpenters, bricklayers, fishermen, etc., were taxed in their industry in addition to the head tax. Notwithstanding that the country was in a business slump the customs and license revenues were doubled and in some cases tripled. The Chamber of Commerce which, heretofore, had represented the best interests of the business and native population became a tool of the Government and no criticisms of the Government were allowed.

Unrest Spreading

The young men of Togoland, especially those in the chief city of Lome, organized opposition to the head tax through the formation of an association for self help. The older leaders in public life, under the influence of the French, opposed this move and the young men promptly repudiated their leadership. Despite this opposition the collection of the head tax was carried through exactly.

Unrest, apparently, is spreading not only through Togoland because of the methods of taxation, but also through French Dahomey where, during the war, a rebellion broke out against these injustices. Free trade—which had been partially secured under British domination—was withdrawn from Togoland, although business, under it, was thriving as never before. A road tax—requiring a payment of money to the Government for each week of work on the road is a further cause of irritation on the part of the Togonians. The requirement that all Government officials must learn French within a period of three months after the French assumption of control caused a general outburst of indignation, and

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there has been a definite move to supplant native Togonians from responsible Government positions.

In the face of these conditions the Togonians are reported to be preparing an appeal to the League of Nations, hoping, thereby, that the administration, the colony will be transferred to another power or to a commission of the League itself. Perhaps the most significant fact, in this account which The Christian Science Monitor has received, is the statement that among the educated natives there is a universal regard for the League of Nations as offering the only means whereby their problems could be equitably adjusted.

3000 CANNERS MEET AT ATLANTIC CITY

President Moore Reports Increased Membership and Decreased Dues

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 25 (Special)—The sixteenth annual convention of the National Canners Association is in session here in collaboration with the Allied associations of Canning & Machinery Manufacturers and the National Food Brokers Association. It is estimated that about 3000 members of these industries are here for the meetings.

At the opening session of the national canners, the president, James Moore of Rochester, N. Y., said he regarded this meeting not only as one of the association, but really as a convention of the whole canning industry. "Only as an expression of the industry at large can the association expect to flourish and restore its numerical losses in membership of last year," Mr. Moore said. "It has within the past 90 days almost doubled its membership, and is back on its former basis. The dues have been halved, to 1/2 a case packed, and still further reductions can be expected."

"This is," continued the president, "an industry essentially individual in its workings, and while there may be a tendency toward consolidation of capital, this is necessarily one of the smaller factors."

"With such a trade leader as Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, trade associations are bound to attain real prosperity, his appreciation of the value of trade organizations making a new era in their usefulness."

TZECOSLOVAK COIN TO BE MADE OF GOLD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—An interesting description of the proposed new gold ducaats of Czechoslovakia is given by Ales Broz of the Czechoslovak Consulate here as follows:

The resolution passed by the Czechoslovak National Assembly authorizes the Government to mint gold coins for commercial purposes. The ducaats will consist of 1.5 grams of 900 gold and 0.5 gram of copper (71-72) to be used for commercial currency.

The face of the coin will bear the likeness of Duke Václav, surrounded by the inscription "Nedej zahynouti nam i budoucimu" (Let neither us nor our descendants perish); he reverse side will bear the inscription "Republika Ceskoslovenska."

Washington—The National Capitol is such a great collecting place for statues, statuettes and busts to the memory of many people and events, that it might seem to the visitor there must be a large number of persons who make it a business to propose monuments. However, to accomplish the erection anywhere in the city of a new statue is a hard job.

Santiago, Chile—The Bolivian diplomatic representative here has officially informed the Chilean Government of Bolivia's acceptance of the invitation to the Pan-American Congress.

St. Paul—Bargain days on railroads—the offering of special inducements to equalize passenger and freight traffic under the same principle that the modern merchant advertises sales to stimulate trade at times which otherwise would be rated dull—were advanced by Charles M. Babcock, Minnesota commissioner of highways, toward ameliorating railroad ills in the United States.

Guayaquil, Ecuador—Ecuador's minister to Washington, Dr. R. H. Elizalde, has been instructed by his Government to invite Charles C. Hughes, United States Secretary of State, to visit Ecuador when he returns from the fifth Pan-American Congress at Santiago in March.

Philadelphia—Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker Penfield heads the list of personal property tax payers in this city for 1922, according to returns made to the public. The assessment on her holdings was \$9,367,881.

San Antonio, Tex.—Completion of the local flood prevention project will be the principal work of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce during 1923, according to President Charles V. Birchhead. Second in importance is to be a campaign for better transportation to the Rio Grande Valley.

Lincoln, Neb.—Four hundred Nebraska farmers are attending school at the College of Agriculture operated in connection with the State University. They are taking winter short courses so arranged as to be finished in a few weeks, and yet prove of great value. Farming and farm mechanics are taught.

Hudson's Midwinter Furniture Sale

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"Three Advance Days of Courtesy," Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 29th, 30th and 31st, will permit you to make selections in advance, for delivery on and after February 1st.

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DETROIT

ARIZONA GOVERNOR WOULD CUT STATE GOVERNMENT EXPENSES

George W. P. Hunt to Attempt Decrease, Even at Cost of Internal Party Friction

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence)—George W. P. Hunt for the fourth time has assumed the office of Governor of the State of Arizona, succeeding Thomas E. Campbell, who, with every other Republican national or state candidate in Arizona, was defeated in November.

The new Arizona executive is a remarkable character. When he travels he seeks companionship from workmen he may find on the train and shuns the parlor car and its society. On the street he may be seen often in conversation with some overalled individual, and at his office there is a conspicuous lack of visitors of the genus "prominent citizen." He reads works of heavy philosophical sort, yet is fond of poetry. His education has been self-acquired, for while he came to Arizona in 1881 his schooling had been meager, secured in a rural district in his native State of Missouri. Even his use of English, written or spoken, is decidedly rough-hewn.

Yet this Missouri boy lad, who followed his father's hankering into the mining camp of Globe 40 years ago, has amassed a fortune in trade, has been Mayor of Globe, treasurer of Gila County, several times a delegate from Arizona to national Democratic conventions, seven times a member of territorial legislatures, twice president of the upper house of the Legislature, president of the Arizona Constitutional Convention, the first Governor of the State of Arizona, thrice again seated as the State's chief executive, and, in good measure, his honors have been increased by appointment by President Wilson to the post of United States Minister to Siam.

Only in a few cases have these distinctions been secured without a fight. No man in Arizona politics has been more bitterly opposed than Hunt. For about 20 years he has been the leading exponent of what his opponents have called "radicalism." He has been a consistent supporter of the cause of labor unionism and has been accused of socialist ideas and of sympathy for the I. W. W. He has fought the mining corporations as profiteers, and a message sent by him to the Legislature on the subject of the Bismarck deportation is regarded by his opponents here as a rare example of extreme invective. In the constitutional convention as led in placing in the state Constitution all the "progressive" legislation of the 1910 period. Yet, in the late election, he was supported by a number of the very mining capitalists he had denounced in the past.

Only on one occasion did Mr. Hunt's political good fortune appear to desert him. In the election of 1916 he was opposed for the governorship by Mr. Campbell, then a state tax commissioner. On the face of the returns, Mr. Campbell was declared to have had a majority of 30 votes, and the Governor's office was surrendered in January by Mr. Hunt, who thereupon filed a contest. This was lost in the trial court, but the decision was reversed in the state Supreme Court, and Mr. Hunt resumed his seat late in 1917. Campbell won in the elections of 1918 and 1920, the latter held while Mr. Hunt was in Siam.

Strong Figure in Party

While Governor Hunt was in foreign lands, the reactionary forces in Arizona democracy started a movement toward abolition of the direct primary and other popular electoral features of the Constitution. In the early summer of 1922 there even was called a Democratic convention, to "recommend" candidates for the September primary. Hunt refused to recognize the convention as a legal Democratic body and himself opposed the convention nominee for gubernatorial nomination. He won, thus demonstrating the fact that his hold on the party was as strong as it ever had been. The two wings of Arizona democracy then coalesced and, favored by economic and post-war conditions, victory followed.

At his inauguration, one at which he demanded all simplicity, he promised to do what he could toward reducing the costs of government, even at the expense of friction with members of his party within the Legislature. He has surrounded himself with members of his own political faction, many of them men with whom he associated himself in his former administrations. The corporations of Arizona pay two-thirds of the taxes, the burden of the specially oppressive on the mining companies.

Country cousins are disillusioned when they visit the halls of Congress and find the floor where statesmen are supposed to congregate conspicuously empty. Take Monday of this week. Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, was addressing the Senate in the dulcet cadences of his native southwest and working himself into a fairly frenzied oratory Secretary Weeks' denunciation of the Harbord retirement-pay affair. Exactly 10 senators were present. Not more than six were listening. Four were Republicans, the rest Democrats. Seeing Washington visitors, attracted Capitolward by news broadcast through the country that the Senate would open the week with a barrage on the subject of the Bismarck foreign policy, found the chamber a picture of listlessness. F. W. W.

George H. Moses, (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, is undoubtedly the champion linguist of Congress. He can hold forth eloquently not only in native English, but in French and Greek. The other night at the dinner of the New England Society in New York, he lapsed into a considerable quotation in Latin. That caused some of his hearers to think he could spellbind in the tongue of the Roman Senate, but he explained that was an assumption irreconcilable, as it were, with the facts.

The Republican National Committee would like to hold its 1924 national convention in San Francisco. The fame of the Democratic convention of 1920 at the Golden Gate is the incentive. Probably if it were not for a notion that a San Francisco conclave might promote unduly the ambitions of Hiram Johnson, no other convention-city would be in the running. That contingency is weighing heavily with the political leaders in whose hands, the selection rests. The Democrats had such a good time in California that they, too, years ago again to assemble in '24 within San Francisco's hospitable gates. But there is a rub with a personal angle in their considerations, too. Mr. McAdoo will be California's favorite son, and other deserving Democrats see a possibility his local cohorts might seize the convention just as Republican politicians foresee a Johnson stampede.

Elihu Root, like Shakespeare, never repeats. That is to say, hardly ever. Mr. Root's speeches have been collected in a seven-volume series published by the Harvard Press under the title of "Addresses on Government and Citizenship." They comprise all his important utterances since he entered public life as a United States attorney in 1884. In the intervening 40 years, the compilers affirm, Root has publicly repeated himself but once. He quoted a second time a statement by John Marshall in the celebrated Marbury vs. Madison decision holding that the United States Supreme Court could set aside an unconstitutional act of Congress. An eighth volume will embrace Mr. Root's addresses at the Hague in 1921 when the World Court of Justice was organized and at Washington during the armament and Far Eastern conference.

This week's performance of "Rigoletto" by the Washington Opera Company—the capital's annual attempt to establish adequate sentiment in favor of an established opera here—are enlisting the attention of music-loving Americans far removed from the District of Columbia. Samuel Pels, Philadelphia pianist, has headed a list of subscribers ready to pledge \$1000 each for the perpetuation of opera in Washington. Duncan W. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida, long has had tucked away in the archives of the Capitol a bill for the enactment of a truly national school of music at Washington. He hopes some day it may emerge from the pigeon-hole stage and become an act of Congress.

Not all the important historical excavations are taking place in Egypt. A large hole in New Jersey avenue, Washington, where ground is broken for a new hotel de luxe, has yielded an interesting piece of Americana—a well-preserved copy of "The Virginia Argus," dated 1809. Workmen digging placements for steel posts on the plot site of the old Meigs mansion discovered a box containing the paper. Newspaper was evidently of a more durable character a century ago. The "Argus" features the presence of "Menacing British Frigates Off the Carolina Coast." There is an advertisement offering to exchange a barrel of gunpowder for a cow.

Bright Button Price Beats Shoe-Shines

So New York Police Frown on Order to Buy New Set

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Because some New Yorker looked too closely at the 10 bright brass buttons which decorate in jaunty, slantwise fashion the breasts of the New York police, an aspersions has been cast upon the force which has stirred up quite a little tide of feeling.

The "unofficial observer" in question reported to headquarters that the buttons were tarnished. A search among the auxiliary supplies of police uniforms revealed the alarming situation that provision was made for the upkeep of only one set of buttons, the wear and tear on which at this season was considerable. Richard E. Enright, Commissioner of Police, hereupon took the matter in hand and is reported to have issued an order requiring each policeman to buy three sets of extra buttons.

Aside from the reflection on police habits of personal neatness, buttons cost \$2 a set, very much more than the shoe shining materials which have made New York police boots famous the world over. The patrolmen claim that present salaries do not permit of this expense. So round robins are industriously circulating about in Brooklyn and Queens boroughs protesting against carrying the order into effect, while in Manhattan the police captains have declared that they see no reason why the new game of "button, button, who pays for the buttons" should go any further.

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There are new silk hats, new shapes, new colors—everything about them new and unusual enough to make a woman wish to put aside her winter hat at once.

Demure poke shapes with many flowers. Hats with brims wide at the side, trimmed with flowers and some with clusters of grapes. Silk and straw combined in many smart hats to wear with suits. Wide brimmed, very becoming hats to wear with afternoon gowns.

And the colors are from the most vivid orange and red sport hats to the conservative navy blues and black.

The prices of these new hats from \$7.50 upwards.

Second Floor

Newcomb-Endicott Company DETROIT, MICH.

SECRETARY FALL ASSAILS PUEBLO INDIANS' CHAMPIONS

Interior Chief Calls Critics of Bureau Bill "Knaves"—Disclaims Financial Interest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Appearing before the Senate Public Lands Committee today the champion of the Bureau bill, validating claims of white settlers to most of the Pueblo Indian lands in New Mexico, Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, declared that the apparent purpose of its opponents is to "kick the Indian bureau out."

Mr. Fall emphasized that the public has been taught to believe, through a vicious propaganda, that the Government has done nothing whatever to benefit the Pueblos, but instead is doing its best now to deprive them of their lands. The Pueblos, he declared, have "surrendered" nothing to the Government, which, on the other hand, has appropriated upward of \$5,500,000 during the last 15 years for improving their condition. In addition to this, Mr. Fall stated, more than \$1,000,000 has been spent by the Indian bureau for irrigation purposes within the reservation, while an additional \$2,000,000 has been spent in 10 years to maintain two government schools for the Indians.

In vigorous terms, Mr. Fall denounced propaganda on behalf of the Indians emanating from the Federation of Women's Clubs through the public press as "dangerous to a democratic form of government" and claimed that utterances made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had been "twisted by knives to set a trap for fools." Even President Harding had been besieged with letters protesting against the "robbing of the Pueblos," he protested, and the only opportunity the Indian Commissioner had had to "refute this most unjust and absolutely false propaganda in the public press against a worthy public official" was afforded by the committee hearings.

Mr. Fall disclaimed that either he or Holm O. Bursum (R.), Senator from New Mexico, "were financially interested in Pueblo lands."

If Congress does not act on the Bursum bill at this session, Mr. Fall informed the committee, he proposed to do his duty as he sees it in the prosecution of cases involving the lands now pending, which the Government has sought to avoid because of the long litigation involved and the alleged injustice to bona fide white settlers.

President Praised for His Dry Stand

New York Ministers Assure Him They Will Support Federal Law Enforcement Officers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—"We unqualifiedly commend the President of the United States for his clear-cut utterances in behalf of enforcement and his statements of fact, and assure his Federal Enforcement Commissioner of our confidence and support." The foregoing is one of the resolutions dealing with the prohibition question adopted by the union meeting of ministers of New York and vicinity held under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League of New York at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

The speakers included Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, and William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.

Mr. Cherrington said, in part:

A considerable portion of the liquor traffic which formerly carried on operations in America has been transplanted to other countries, where, nevertheless, it is controlled and directed by what remains of the organized liquor interests within America. American prohibition had the effect of vastly curtailing the wine export trade of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Austria. As a result the great wine and vineyard interests of these countries have themselves not only united for common defense, but have also joined in co-operation with outlawed industries of Great Britain have become thoroughly alarmed at the agitation of the prohibition question in the British Isles, and have accordingly sought alliance with what remains of the American liquor traffic, together with the national liquor organizations of other countries interested for like reasons.

By generating hatred for America the international liquor interests naturally hope to generate a hatred of American institutions and American government, which in both cases involve the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Sowing hatred for America, according to their calculations, will naturally make the road to prohibition.

COLLEGE TO SPEND MILLIONS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25—The University of Pennsylvania is about to begin building activity involving between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000, authorities at the institution said today. Among the new buildings planned are a new auditorium, new administration building for athletic activities, buildings for the national department, and dormitories and a clubhouse for the women students.

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Second Floor

Newcomb-Endicott Company DETROIT, MICH.

WRESTLING AT IOWA FOR 1923

**M. Howard, Former Champion
of Denmark, Is Giving His
Men Daily Workouts**

IOWA CITY, Ia., Jan. 25 (Special)—Wrestling Coach M. Howard, formerly heavyweight champion of Denmark, is getting his work well under way at

University of Iowa. He has a squad of 30 men working out daily for places on the team. Of these, four hold over from last year—Capt. J. C. Heldt '17 who was center for the football team for four years, and who won third place in the Conference wrestling tournament in 1922; D. W. James '24, E. E. Jacobson '23, and T. J. Pfeiffer '23. Of the three men lost by graduation, C. W. '22, one of the best all-around year grapplers, won second place in the 135-pound class, at the "Big Ten" meet, and Edward Vana '22, first in the 125-pound weight. R. L. Hunter '22, another dependable representative of the Old Gold, stood well among the light heavy men. It will take some time to bring the team up to the standard of last year.

It is the judgment of Coach Howard, however, that the new men will make a good showing. There is little doubt but that Pfeiffer will be Iowa's representative in the bantam class. His fine work last year and the promise he has shown this season gives the coach assurance that he can trust the new man to give a good account of himself. Among the featherweights, G. C. Blome '24, and W. H. Albers '23, are the leading candidates, with Blome seeming to have the edge. R. A. Trickey '24, seemed to have this place in mind, but for several reasons probably will not be sent to the Coast. Howard thought him better than Vana. Last year's Conference champion in this class.

In the 135-pound class, E. E. Jacob-

son '24, with his "Big Ten" experience, should show to good advantage. But he will be pressed by K. C. Comstock '25 until he is glad to get away. Comstock may land this position. Comstock has been in the game but five months and has many rough spots in his work, but Coach Howard thinks he will develop rapidly. He expects the new man will become a better wrestler than Sweetser, last year's captain who was never put on the back during his three years of "Big Ten" competition, and who was Conference champion in his class in 1921. There seems little doubt that W. H. Thomer '25, a new man, will handle the welterweight job. The middleweight

place will undoubtedly go to D. W. James '24, one of the best wrestlers on the team. He was one of the mainstays last year. C. S. Roberts '25 might land the position with a less formidable rival, but can scarcely hope to get a chance with James. In the light heavy class, C. J. Kriz '25 will probably fall heir to the place vacated by the graduation of Hunter. Capt. J. C. Heldt '23 will have no opposition as his own successor. It is his third

Iowa faces five Conference opponents this season, opening the schedule with Minnesota at Minneapolis Feb. 3. Tryouts for the seven weights are being held. Coach Howard believes that, barring the unexpected, the HawKeyes should make as good a

Feb. 3. University of Minnesota at Minneapolis; 9—Northwestern University at Evanston; 23—University of Wisconsin at Madison.
March 3—University of Illinois at Iowa City; 9—University of Michigan at Iowa City.

EUROPEANS IN EXHIBITIONS
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 25 — Exhibition matches in 18.2 balkline billiards are to be played by the two leading European professional cueists, Edouard Foremans of Belgium and Roger Conti of France, beginning here Saturday afternoon. They will engage in four locks of 300 points each.

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A dark, textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter patches and darker spots. There are some small, dark, circular marks or holes visible on the surface. The overall appearance is aged and worn.



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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Memorial Exhibition of
Howard G. Cushing's Paintings

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE Century Club is holding a memorial exhibition of paintings by Howard G. Cushing. It is a welcome reminder of a man who was ever a charming and distinguished figure in art circles, who was always the aristocrat in painting, and who, by steady and consistent development, was becoming one of the leading American decorative artists of his time. Cushing sought for beauty with a rare persistence and the beauty that he loved so and surrounded himself with is reflected in all of his canvases. The interest in his work is divided between the portraits of lovely women and the purely decorative paintings with which he became more and more concerned toward the end of his career. His color harmonies are always of the delicate and refinement that grows out of association with the best art of all times. The luster of gold and silver, the colors of porcelain and jade, the shimmer of silks and the gleam of lacquer, all combined to shape his aesthetic judgment. Several of his full-length portraits, his well-known painting of Mrs. Cushing in silver and white—a prize-winning picture—a few interiors and a landscape of midsummer sea and rocks at dusk, decorative panels of flowers and conventionalized trees and birds in the Persian manner—the eastern mode of decoration—became increasingly fused into his last work—and two handsome designs of gleaming fish and water plants gave an idea of the scope of his talent and show how firmly founded his claim is for a high place among American painters.

Abbott Graves

At the Babcock Galleries Abbott Graves, a Boston painter, is holding an exhibition of pictures of a strong, tropical flavor. Havana, Trinidad, and South American localities occur frequently in the catalogue and it is no wonder that a painter who elects such an environment should delight in flowers and garden scenes. Most of his pictures are full of brilliant colors such as are found in southern parts where the sunlight intensifies the bounteous pigmentation of growing things. In contrast his "Jungle Moonlight" stands out a cool, shimmering vision of intricate, softly blending lights and shadows. If it were possible to indicate the form of a tree, characteristic of Mr. Graves' art, it would be his individual way of weaving his subject matter into a somewhat dreamy patterning of flickering light and color, now brilliant as in his "Peonies," now somber as in his "Spider's Web."

Dorothy Randolph Bayard and Nanna Matthews Bryant are proving, at the Kingsore Galleries, how vigorous are the women artists of today. Mrs. Bayard belongs to the Silvermine colony in Connecticut which is rapidly crystallizing into one of the important American all-year art colonies. Her art training commenced in Paris at 13 and received the stamp of French Impressionism at an early stage. She has set herself the problem of resolving into color and design the elements that go to make up what is found in such abundance in great portraiture, and is the secret of its enduring value. This is Mrs. Bryant's first "one-man" show, although she is known to the public through the group exhibitions which the Silvermine group have held at Silvermine and in New York City.

Two Women of Talent

Nanna Matthews Bryant is a young sculptor from Boston who is appearing at these galleries for her second New York exhibition. She has filled the large room devoted to her marbles with a variety of animated figures and groups which display a versatility, energy, and imagination quite unique. Being a lover of color and needing occasionally a more stimulating medium than stone or marble she turns to making stained-glass windows, one of which fills the end of the gallery with radiant color and provides a vivid contrast to the white figures showing pale in the half-light against the rich stuff hung on the walls.

Mrs. Bryant has a strong penchant for poetic and mythological subjects which she interprets with a vigor truly of this century. The Rodin formula of smoothly rounded forms emerging from rough-hewn blocks of marble occurs frequently in her work. There is also a strong similarity to the French master in the manner of pose, but in line and composition she relies more on strong light and shade for gaining her point. Her execution and knowledge of form is everywhere evidenced. A small bronze figure for a fountain is perhaps her happiest contribution, though somewhat obscured by her many large and pretentious figures. The puzzling question as to the limits of the animate in sculpture is time honored and has been successfully answered by but a few. Also the difference between the sense of movement and the feeling of restlessness is a fine point for the sculptor's consideration. That these thoughts arise in connection with Mrs. Bryant's work is an indication that there are two aspects to her work, and with due regard for her many estimable qualities it must be admitted that a superabundant animation detracts from the value of her art.

At the Brown-Robertson Galleries, A. Thevin, a Frenchwoman now resident in the United States, is exhibiting a number of landscape sketches done in her own country. She designs well

and paints with an easy stroke quite in the manner of the plein-air school of France. She has mastered the problems of this sort of landscaping and works with consistent confidence. The larger matters of interpretation and "messages" have not apparently come into her concept of art. Paris, Meudon, Ville d'Avray and other well-known haunts of the painters figure in her catalogue. R. F.

Art Club, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The fourth exhibition of the season at the Art Club, though less distinctive than its predecessors, is significant as a members' exhibition. In general, the "members' exhibition" of any local organization is apt to be a somewhat drab affair. One smiles indulgently, and whispers, "Oh, well, it is the work of the members," and then, with an inevitable air of paternalism: "I think they do very well." The Art Club display, however, attains a step beyond the usual.

Portraits and landscapes predominate, with here and there a marine, or an industrial motif. Some of the portraits are painted with a rigidity of technique, a tense handling of textures and features which carries with it a lack of repose, and an artificiality of posture. The figure is posed; the head is posed.

Portraiture is not so far removed from the interpretation of landscape or marine. Water has individuality. Trees, hills, valleys, trees all lay claim to individual distinction, yet many a painter considers that he has accomplished his end when he has merely used the sign language of paint. A wiggly line signifies water reflections. A series of wiggly lines may mean a harbor. A curved blotch of paint, bounded by red or green lines is used for a dory; a curve for a hill, a green mass for a tree, a triangle for a house roof. The adequate juggling of such symbols may produce the impression of landscape or marine. But the sign language of paint is the perfection of art what the old barbaric signs and symbols to modern photography; with one exception in its own day it evinced the fullest expression of the intelligence of its time.

The work of Edward W. Redfield, however, presents an absorbing study in the use of color and form. A stiff husk of this work may be interpreted by a hard brownish line, while the mellow and fragrant masses of spring blossoms are corresponding soft in treatment. The brush stroke may be long and wiry, flat and smooth, or globular and thick. In the snow scenes and in the interiors of spring one might speak of the cleanliness of Redfield's paint.

The brush stroke also plays an important part in the work of Robert Spencer. His strokes result in short, segments of paint conveying a mottled appearance, and occasionally settling on monotony of interpretation. A house, a tree, grass, a brook all seem built with the same formula in the use of paint. D. G.

California Water Color

Society Exhibition

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The midwinter exhibition of the work of the California Water Color Society opened at the Franklin Galleries in Hollywood recently. This society, which holds its annual exhibition at the Los Angeles Museum each fall, is composed of the best of the water color and pastel artists of California and neighboring states.

Nine pictures are shown by 17 artists, and knowing the limitations of the art of aquarelle not so many years ago, it is astonishing what effects are obtained by this elusive medium and the many varieties of handling. Marlon Kavanagh Wachel's clear washes of pure color contrasted noticeably with the monochromatic work of F. Grayson Sayre. Carl Oscar Borg's four small studies of the Navajo and cattle country are almost lithographic in their clear detail work, color and accuracy. John Cotton's English traditions have served him well in his two outdoor pictures and the one "Behind the Scenes, Pilgrimage Play."

Dana Bartlett has achieved a remarkable effect of contrast in his "Gray Morning," a grim battleship of the Pacific fleet, rising out of the gray harbor mists and two dipping and curving gulls in the foreground. Birger Sandberg's painting has the effect of colored wood block prints, and Edouard Vysekal and Henri de Kruff have added their brilliant, daintily restrained style to figure and simple landscape. Karl Yens is always best in water color and his three are altogether pleasing. William Rietzel has one of the South Sea studies, and Max Wleczorek shows two of his portraits.

Other artists showing are Helen Balfour, Fitch B. Fulton, Bessie Hazen, Mable Haig, Theodore Modra, Hanson Puthuff, Donna Schuster, and Dudley Gray Watson. The etchings and color etchings of John Cotton have occupied the print room at the Stendahl Gallery through the midwinter season. Two presses have been installed in the gallery and exhibiting print makers have been demonstrating the practical side of print-making to those who have had only the acquaintance of the finished work and the written word of textbooks. The exhibition and demonstration of Mr. Cotton was preceded by the etchings, and their making, by Ralph Pearson.

Montclair, N. J., Museum

It has just been announced that Mrs. Henry Lang has given outright \$10,000 to the Montclair Art Museum Endowment Fund and has offered to give another \$10,000 if all the members of the Montclair Art Association together will subscribe \$10,000. This offer of another \$10,000 is to stand open until the 1st of May. As soon as this was announced \$3500 was at once subscribed by four members and a campaign was undertaken by the finance committee to raise the balance.



"Girl in Black." From Portrait by Clarence W. Snyder, in the Art Club Exhibition, Philadelphia

The Motion Pictures

New York, Jan. 23

Special Correspondence

GOLDWYN'S photoplay version of Sir Hall Caine's novel, "The Christian," was given a special showing at the Capitol Theater today. It will follow the coming two weeks' engagement of "Robin Hood" at that house.

"The Christian" is a photoplay which the motion picture world has been waiting for—none too patiently. It comes in a season which ran to huge spectacles, to million dollar productions, to cheap melodrama, and weak comedies. The bright spots, the worth-while plays, have been few and far between. But now comes a picture with a large human appeal, sympathetically set forth. It is amazing that with a plot which presented so many chances for what is known as "box-office appeal," the producers have been able to treat them all so simply and sincerely. There is no distortion of the tale, no attempt to make melodramatic situations more so. And there is no blurring of the moral issues involved in the story of the lives of John Storm and Gloria Quayle.

There was a time, many years ago, when Sir Hall Caine's book was as much read and discussed as "If Winter Comes" is now. Then the book was dramatized and was one of the great stage successes of a decade or so ago. The producers, when both the book and the play were called "melodramatic" and it became the fashion to speak slightly of them both. But these were in the days before the motion picture had shown the terrible possibilities of melodrama. Now "The Christian," even in its most intense moments, seems as if it were a melodrama in comparison with some of the photoplays we have seen in the past few years.

In considering the play as a whole, it must first of all be said that it is directed by Maurice Tourneur, who took three of his leading players abroad to the Isle of Man, and to England to make the exteriors, and part of the interiors. In London, Cambridge, and at Epsom Downs. Here is a director with a real feeling for the material he handles. Although he has directed some inferior pictures, there is always some quality about his work which redeems them from the commonplace the most ordinary things he handles. He has used an artist's feeling for beauty in making "The Christian." Moreover, it is impossible to watch a picture directed by him without realizing that he works with imagination and common sense.

Take, for instance, the manner in which he introduces his characters. Usually there is so much footage given to minor and insignificant incidents in the early lives of the characters, that one wearies of them almost before the story begins.

In this play, however, we are

shown the child Gloria, granddaughter of the personage, who afterward becomes a favorite of the London music halls. She is pretending that she is a "great lady." It is but a flash, quickly over, but it foreshadows the events in her later life and indicates with one broad stroke, her growing character. Then there is John Storm, the Christian, the dominant impulse of whose life was love and tenderness for the unhappy. He is shown first, pitifully releasing a bird and sending it back into the air, and freedom again. In two flashes, then, we have the characters with which we are to deal clearly defined. These are things which only an artist can do effectively.

There are moments of beauty, indeed. John Storm, in the black robe of a monk, walking unsteadily in the moonlight on the flagged walks in the shadow of the old yewwood tree; Gloria at the closed gate that shut out the world, stretching her hand into the darkness; John Storm fallen on the floor of his cell, with the light drifting in from the tiny window set in the stone wall; Epsom Downs on a rainy day, and the mob in London at midnight who cried aloud for vengeance on the man who had loved them with a great love; a bobby silhouetted against a shaft of light from a wavering street lamp; Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament rising dimly in a room, and by the change in his facial expression give the spectator the impression of inner conflict marks him as an actor of no mean ability. His performance throughout the picture was marked with restraint. Mae Busch was equally good as Gloria. J. P.

THEATRICAL

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HENRY FORD SAYS:
"For all of us is the best play I have ever seen."
WILLIAM HODGE
IN "FOR ALL OF US"
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Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office, \$2.00.

SELWYN THEATRE
BARNEY BERNARD and
ALEXANDER CARR in
A NEW COMEDY
"PARTNERS AGAIN"
By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

Powers Theatre Beginning JAN. 22
STEWART & FRENCH Present
"THE TORCH-BEARERS"
GEORGE KELLY'S BRILLIANT COMEDY
ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST
Including: Mary Boland, Arthur Shaw and others.

Geo. Cohan's Grand MATINEES
M. "Biggest success of season."—EVENING
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
International Comedy Sensation
"SO THIS IS LONDON!"
The Play of a Thousand Laughs

AMUSEMENTS
RUTH ST. DENIS
with TED SHAWN
and Delandah Dancers
and Instrumental Quartette
Directed by Louis BOUR
NOW ON TOUR
Management DANIEL WATER
AOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK

Damosch, Paderewski and
Verbruggen in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Walter Damosch's engagement in Minneapolis terminated with a vastly different popular concert program than that of the week before. As the principal work on the program he played the César Franck D minor symphony, and under his leadership the orchestra did extremely well. Mr. Damosch is very much inclined to force his brasses, and the results are not always happy. It was all very well to wring all the thunders possible out of the "Rienzi" overture, which stood on the same program, but the same methods do not fit such a work as this symphony. Its loftiness and serenely stand in danger of nullification when it is conceived dramatically. Even the "Rienzi" number relapsed into the sheerest melodrama by the insistence on every ounce of energy at the command of the brass section. We have a first cornetist who, given an inch of liberty, will take a yard, and this sad defect rather unbalances things sometimes.

A rendering of the Beethoven Scherzando from the eighth symphony was perhaps the most satisfactory thing on the program; the humor and graceful charm were quite delightfully presented. The audience was delighted with the farewell piece, the Strauss waltz, "Roses From the South."

At the Friday night concert Mr. Damosch essayed the Tschalkowsky "Fate" symphony; the "Leonora" overture No. 3, and a novelty for Minneapolis, the "Adagio" for strings by Lekeu. Of the latter one can speak with mixed feelings, for in the power of sustained and somber expression there is something of the same grandeur and pathos found in the "Marche funebre" from the Beethoven eighth symphony, with this very striking difference, Beethoven knew when to lighten its austerity; Lekeu carried it to the bitter end. The composition fails of effect simply because there is too little variety and too much gloomy repetition.

Although Mr. Damosch takes his tempi much more rapidly than we are accustomed to in the Tschalkowsky symphony, there is justification in the results he secures. He rather lightens the thought of a malignant and unyielding fate by stressing the importance of the opposition. His reading therefore becomes less sinister and more agreeable, which may not be true to the content, but relieves emotional tension.

Erika Morini as soloist contributed the ninth Spohr violin concerto, displaying a dazzling technique and a strong sense of rhythm; the mob in London at midnight who cried aloud for vengeance on the man who had loved them with a great love; a bobby silhouetted against a shaft of light from a wavering street lamp; Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament rising dimly in a room, and by the change in his facial expression give the spectator the impression of inner conflict marks him as an actor of no mean ability. His performance throughout the picture was marked with restraint. Mae Busch was equally good as Gloria. J. P.

Paderewski's first visit for many years attracted one of the greatest audiences that ever attended a concert in this city, and they were held for nearly three hours by the greatness and glory of this man's performance. His printed program was of giant proportions, including the "Variations Sériesuses," Mendelssohn; "Fantasia," Schumann; and the Beethoven "Ap-

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Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office, \$2.00.

Music News and Reviews

passionata" sonata; besides groups of Chopin and Liszt compositions. After the regular program was finished he continued adding other pieces for nearly an hour. All the comments on the "broadening of his art, his intellectualism, his power, and freedom of expression that have come to us from the east were amply verified by this concert.

With Henri Verbruggen as conductor and Riccardo Martin as chief soloist, the Choral Society gave the Mendelssohn "Hymn of Praise." It was the best choral performance we have had for many years, thanks to Mr. Verbruggen's masterly leadership. There can be no doubt of his ability as a choral leader after the success achieved at this concert with a pitifully inadequate chorus. They sang better than they knew, and Mr. Martin contributed not a little to the performance by his really good oratorio style.

Chicago Recitals and Concerts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—The violinists have been considerably in evidence of late. On Jan. 14 Erika Morini, who had appeared the previous week with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, presented a violin recital in Orchestra Hall. The young artist offered as her most ambitious essay an interpretation of Mendelssohn's concerto. In this, as in Zarzky's mazurka, Wieniawski's A major polonaise and other works, Miss Morini made it clear that so far as digital agility is concerned she has run abreast with most of the virtuosi. In tone production and in bowing there is much she still has to learn.

Bronislaw Huberman, who followed Miss Morini next evening, disclosed a larger interpretative mastery. He, too, performed Mendelssohn's concerto, but with finer musical feeling and with not less technical polish. In the G major sonata by Brahms for piano and violin—in this the concert-giver was joined by Paul Frenkel—the interpretation was rather less convincing, the violinist in particular being cautious and somewhat over-reserved.

Joseph Schwartz, baritone, was heard in a recital Jan. 15. Mr. Schwartz, who had made one or two appearances with the Chicago Opera last season, had not previously disclosed to this community his accomplishments in the difficult art of song interpretation. His voice is of excellent quality and carrying power, he interpreted a program that demanded more artistry than most opera vocalists have to give. Mr. Schwartz began well by singing an aria from Handel's "Israel in Egypt" with beautiful sustained tone and expressiveness; but it is difficult to explain why he should have interpreted the work in Italian. The recitalist's reading of two songs by Strauss was somewhat less notable, for Mr.

THEATRICAL
NEW YORK
NATIONAL Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
WINTEROP AMES Presents
A Play of Shakespeare's Youth
WILL SHAKESPEARE
By CLEMENCE DANF
Author of "A Bill of Divorcement"
Oto-Kruger with Katherine Cornell
Winifred Lushan Halide Wright
John L. Shine Alan Birmingham

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Bellef's CHAUVÉ-SOURIS
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520 St. Central Park West
Entrance on 52d St. Phone Broadway 8800
Evens. 8:30 Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30

VANDEBILT
48th St. E. of B'way
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gert Present
The Moscow Art Theatre
This, Tchekhoff's "The Cherry Orchard"
John's 50th St. Theatre at 7th Ave.
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Fri. and Sat. at 2.

SHUBERT Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES
Fourth Annual Production
BELMONT 48th St. E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
THE NEW 60th St. Theatre, Eves. 8:30
THE AUTHOR OF "LILION"
"PASSIONS FOR MEN" O. P. HEGGIE
"A comedy of indescribable freshness."
John Corbin, Times.

ALAN DALE and
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Implore you to see
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Thees. W. 46 St. Eves. 8:15
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A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC
The CLINGING VINE
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BETTER TIMES
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ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
JOHN BARRYMORE
in "HAMLET"
"Barrymore is superb."—Telegram.
RAM HARRIS 42 St. W. of B'way, Eves. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
in "THE
Maude Fulton HUMMINGBIRD"

PRINCESS 39 St. E. of B'way, Pitney 9979
Eves. 8:45 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:45
Dress Rehearsal's Production of Puccini's
"6 Characters in Search of An Author"

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"Funnist musical hit in years."
CAT ANARY
Week of Jan. 22
Broad St.
THEATRE

Schwartz missed something of the fervidity of their style. He was admirably successful, however, in two interesting lieder by Ettore Panissa, conductor with the Civic Opera, and in Sinding's "Sivella" and "Elin Weib." The Gordon String Quartet, led by Jacques Gordon, concertmaster of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, presented a program Jan. 17, comprising the F major quartet by Tschalkowsky, "Impromptu Elaborations on an Original Theme" by Samuel Gardner and the D minor quartet by Mozart. Tschalkowsky's work is seldom heard. One of the favorite compositions of its creator, the quartet contains a beautiful and deeply felt slow movement, a scherzo that is characteristic and piquant. The first and last movements, however, lack sustained interest. Mr. Gardner's composition, whose theme is strongly tinged with Russian qualities, is ingeniously contrived, so ingeniously, indeed, that "Impromptu," the first word of its title, appeared to be ironically applied. The variations are unequal in quality. The composer would seem to be at his best when he makes the least effort to be impressive, and it was precisely in the "elaborations" which were least elaborate that Mr. Gardner's music made the most effect. Concerning the playing only words of admiration must be set down. F. B.

St. Louis Symphony

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23 (Special)—Rudolph Ganz, for the ninth symphony program, presented the Symphony in G minor by Mozart, as charming a work as Mozart ever wrote; "Francesca da Rimini," Tschalkowsky; Concerto No. 2, for pianists and orchestra, Chopin, and the "Leonora" overture No. 3, Beethoven. The work of the orchestra was excellent, especially in the Mozart and the Tschalkowsky numbers. Miss Marie Kryl was the soloist; and let it be said at once that she is a very exceptional pianist. Here was the clearest imaginable articulation, and a rubato and delicacy such as Chopin himself is said to have had. But here, also, were power and brilliancy. Miss Kryl is not content to be an artist of externals; she penetrates the music's meaning and devotedly conveys it. At the week-end Pablo Casals, cellist, was heard in recital at Principia School. His accompanist, Edouard Gendron, an excellent pianist, played two numbers. Casals is a supreme artist, and appraisal would be presumptuous.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

The Play That "Gets" You!
THE
FOOL
CHANNING POLLOCK'S
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PRODUCED BY THE SELWYNS
Times Sq. Theatre, W. 42 St.
Mats. Thurs. (Pop.) & Sat. Evings. at 8:15

THE SELWYN PRESENT
BEN-AMI
JOHANNES KREISLER
A Super Spectacle
41 Marvelous Scenes
"The Selwyns have done a fine thing which can only be understood and appreciated by seeing it. They deserve congratulations."
—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor
APOLLO THEATRE WEST
Eves. 8:15 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15

RIVOLI WAY
MARION DAVIES
"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD
WAS IN FLOWER"
LIBERTY Theatre, West 42d St. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDY
In the New American Song and Dance Show
"LITTLE NELLIE KELLY"

HUDSON W. 44 St. Eves. at 8:30
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30
THE HIT OF THE TOWN
"So This Is London!"
"A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Eve. Post.
JOHN GOLDEN Presents

7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 46th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2:30
FULTON Theatre, W. 46 St. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
SAM H. HARRIS Presents
MARGARET LAWRENCE
In the New York "SECRETS"
"One acting ability the right order."
—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

CORT MERTON OF THE MOVIES
WITH GLEN HUNTER, FLORENCE HARRIS
Harry Lewis' story dramatized by
Geo. E. Searles
DALY'S 65 St. Col. 1446. Eves. 8:30. Mats.
MIDNIGHT PERFORM. WED. 11:45
"LIZA"
"SWEETS INTO PUBLIC FAVOR."—Eve. Journal.
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Anne Nichols
Laughing Success
Abie's Irish Rose

PORTLAND, ORE.
LAURETTE TAYLOR
in
PEG O' MY HEART
at
THE RIVOLI—Now Playing

FISHER BODY STOCK FINDING PROPER LEVEL

New Common Will Be Issued at Price Much Lower Than Recent Market Figures

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The \$75 price for the 100,000 shares additional Fisher Body Corporation common stock is more than 137 points less than the recent high of 212½, reached under the special stimulus of an outside speculative interest. It is nearly 100 points less than current levels and indicates that the Fisher management considers the stock not worth the \$200 a share at which W. C. Durant sold "units" one-fifth of a share of Fisher common on the partial payment plan to small investors.

Most if not all of Mr. Durant's estimated 20,000 shares of Fisher common has been pledged as security for these "units" which were distributed in three offerings. The first in November, 1922 at \$32 a unit, the equivalent of \$160 a share; the second at \$35, equivalent to \$175 and the third at \$40, equivalent to \$200 a share.

At Tuesday's low price of \$162 in the New York stock market, the purchasers of the first offering of "units" had a paper profit equivalent to \$2 a share representing five units, while buyers of the second instalment had a loss equivalent to \$13 a share, and purchasers of "units" on basis of \$200 a share had paper losses of \$38 a share.

New Financing Plan

The corporation is concluding arrangements for the issuance of \$20,000,000 6 per cent serial notes and 100,000 shares of additional non-par common, to be offered pro rata to common stockholders at \$75 a share. New financing is to raise about \$27,500,000 additional capital, which it is estimated will be required to liquidate all bank loans, take care of other maturing obligations during the next 12 months, and supply additional plants and working capital to provide for the large and steady increase in business.

Fred J. Fisher, president of the corporation, announced that due to the fact that the large percentage of Fisher output is sold to General Motors Corporation, both corporations have concluded it would be to the best interests of each to have Pierre S. duPont, Lamont duPont, John J. Raskob, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., J. A. Haskell, and C. S. Mott, resign as directors of Fisher Body Corporation, making unnecessary for them to act in dual capacities as directors of both General Motors Corporation and Fisher Body Corporation. Accordingly their resignations have been accepted. The personnel of Fisher Body directorate is now as follows: Fred J. Fisher, president; Charles T. Fisher, vice president; L. Mendelssohn, chairman of the board and treasurer; A. Mendelssohn, secretary; William Butler, controller; W. A. Fisher, L. P. Fisher, E. P. Fisher and A. J. Fisher.

The board thus constituted is composed of men who are large stockholders, are all active in the management, and are particularly well qualified to successfully administer the corporation.

Rights Available Soon

Rights to subscribe to the new common stock will be mailed to stockholders after a special meeting for the purpose of amending the charter to provide for an increase in authorized common from 500,000 to 600,000 shares. Proceeds from the sale of stock will be ample to meet costs of contemplated plant extensions and improvements.

The issuance of \$20,000,000 6 per cent notes will make Fisher Body's total funded debt \$27,500,000, there being now outstanding \$5,000,000 Fisher Body 6 per cent notes, \$1,000,000 each Aug. 1, 1923, to 1925; \$3,500,000 National Plate Glass Company 6 per cent notes and \$750,000 Federal Plate Glass Company 7 per cent first mortgage bonds.

As a result of the publication Tuesday of the new financing plan, the common broke more than 33 points from Monday's close to a low of 162, rallying 10 at the close to 172.

WHEAT MARKET HAS TENDENCY TO MOVE DOWNWARD

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Wheat opened unchanged to ¼¢ lower, May \$1.17½ @ 1.17½ and July \$1.11½ @ 1.12. The opening here for corn was ¼¢ to ½¢ higher, May 72½ @ 72½, but later the market was a little easier. Oats opened unchanged to ¼¢ lower, May 44½ @ 44½ and hed at about the initial range.

GULF STATES STEEL EARNINGS GOOD

The Gulf States Steel Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net operating income of \$585,075, compared with \$74,610 in the fourth quarter, 1921. After providing for taxes, depreciation, and other items, the net income was \$399,942, compared with a deficit of \$11,937, in the similar period of 1921.

For the year 1922 the net income was approximately \$950,000 after all charges for taxes, depreciation, compared with a deficit of \$467,662 in 1921.

RUBBER SITUATION'S QUICK RECOVERY

A price for crude rubber of 37 cents a pound is about the level which it was hoped last year would result from the operation of the Stevenson plan of curtailed production.

As prices have reached anticipated levels considerably sooner than expected, the trade is wondering if the commission now in the United States to investigate the situation will recommend a modification of the Stevenson plan when it returns to England. Some predictions of 50-cent rubber are heard, if restrictions are not modified.

EXPECT BIG YEAR IN ASBESTOS TRADE

Coal Shortage Brings Greatly Increased Demand

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The increasing demand for insulation materials due to the coal shortage, the growing body of legislation requiring fireproof building materials, and the requirements of the automobile industry for asbestos brake-lining are three factors which will make 1923 a peak year in the asbestos industry and possibly a year of actual shortage of asbestos products, according to the annual "outlook for the asbestos industry" just issued by T. F. Manville, president of Johns-Manville Inc.

"The shortage in coal," says Mr. Manville, "together with the absence of any indications pointing toward material reduction in prices, has greatly stimulated practical fuel conservation through the use of efficient methods of insulation. Not only is more insulation being used, but the increasing price of coal makes much thicker insulation a decidedly economical proposition. The virtual elimination of radiation losses and air leaks, together with marked reductions in heat losses in other directions, has made it possible for certain manufacturers to reduce their coal consumption by 16 per cent. Asbestos insulation, as a substitute for coal, will thus find an ever-increasing market; not only in industry, but in the home, where less efficient equipment renders it possible for asbestos insulation to reduce coal consumption by fully 25 per cent."

"A steady decline in the price of asbestos during the year just closed has placed the market again upon a fairly normal basis, and for many reasons it is clear that 1923 is to be the greatest normal year that the industry has experienced, with production at its peak unable to fill the demand."

NEW CUYAMEL FRUIT COMPANY STOCK OFFERED

Lehman Brothers, Goldman, Sachs & Co., and E. F. Hutton & Co. of New York, announce today the offering for public subscription of 55,000 shares of no par value capital stock of the Cuyamel Fruit Company, organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, with extensive banana and sugar growing properties in Central America, at \$5.50 a share.

The bankers announce that application will be made to list the stock on the New York and New Orleans stock exchanges.

Each holder of capital stock of the new Cuyamel Fruit Company will be entitled to a pro rata interest in the stock of the Cortes Development Company, the entire capital stock of which company is held by trustees for the benefit of such Cuyamel Fruit Company stockholders.

It is expected that the new company will begin the payment of dividends at the annual rate of \$4 a share. The net profits of the Cuyamel Fruit Company, the Cortes Development Company, and subsidiary companies, after deducting all charges, excepting interest upon indebtedness equal to 6 per cent upon the amount of new money provided by the present financing, amounted to \$1,501,802 in the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1922. This figure includes only nine months' earnings of the New Orleans-Batavia Fruit & Transportation Company.

For the full year of 1921 net profits were \$1,367,244 and in 1920 \$1,846,258. The combined balance sheet as of Nov. 30, last, after giving effect to the new financing, shows net assets of \$13,658,760, after deducting all liabilities, which shows a book value of about \$5.50 a share for the stock.

REICHSBANK NOTE FIGURES SWELLED

By an increase of 101,279,300,000 marks in circulation last week the Reichsbank is again approximating the large output which marked its operation during December. The increase compares with an increase of only \$6,405,700,000 marks the week before.

During the last week the bank has been operating with a 12 per cent discount rate, which makes the present expansion in note circulation all the more notable. Treasury certificates show an increase of 46,000,000,000 marks, while Treasury bills discounted at the bank increased 81,000,000,000 marks.

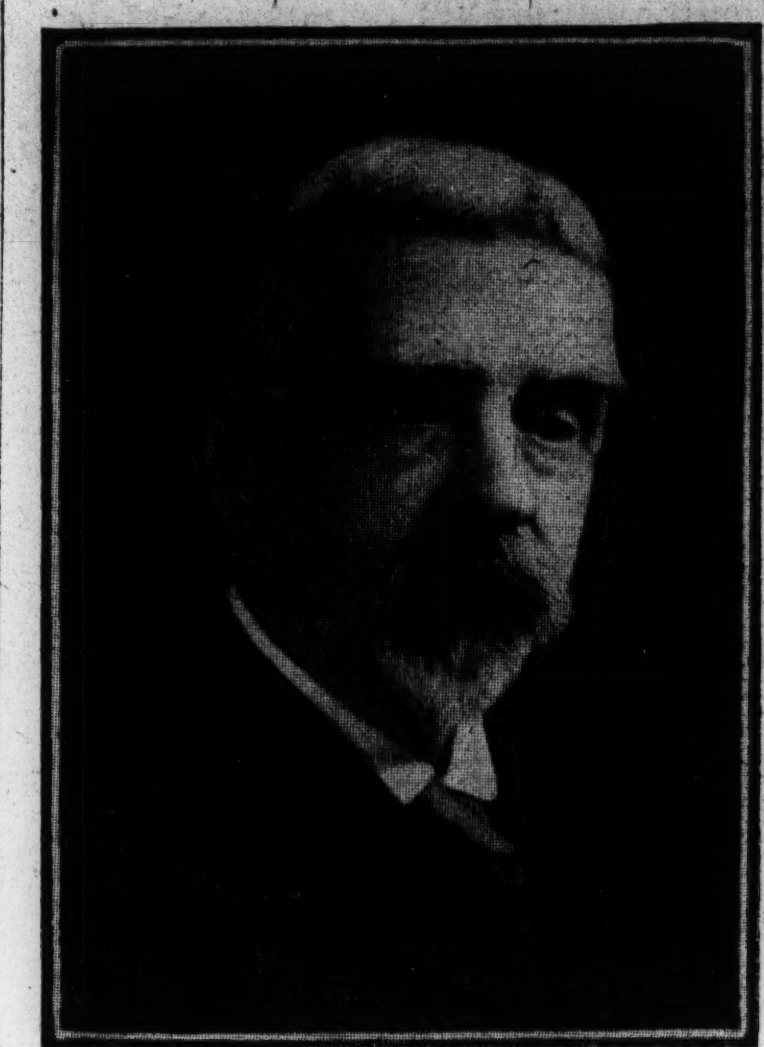
UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.)

Bid	Asked
Arlington Mills	110 112
Bates Mfg. Co.	220 240
Brookline Mills	180 190
Columbus Mfg. Co.	185 195
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	150 160
Dwight Mfg. Co.	115 120
Edwards Mfg. Co.	180 185
Everett Mills	180 185
Farr Alpha Mills	130 135
Gluck Mills	130 135
Great Falls Mfg. Co.	75 78
Hamilton Mills	85 88
Home Bleach & Dye Works	10 15
Lancaster Mills, com.	140 145
Lancaster Mills, pfd.	102 105
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	100 105
Lowell Bleachery	130 135
Ludlow Mfg. Associates	185 188
Lyman Mills	185 190
Manomet Mills	95 100
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	175 180
Merrimack Mfg. Co., com.	100 105
Merrimack Mfg. Co., pfd.	85 88
Nashua Mills	120 125
Nashua Mfg. Co., com.	75 80
Nashua Mfg. Co., pfd.	102 105
Nauvoo Cotton	115 120
Nonquit Spinning Co.	90 95
Pacific Mills	97 100
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	170 175
Sharp Mfg. Co., com.	100 105
Sharp Mfg. Co., pfd.	85 88
Tremont & Suffolk Mills	155 160
Waltham Bleach & Dye Works	140 145
Wannatta Mills	105 110
Warwick Mills	120 125
West Point Mfg. Co.	125 130
York Mfg. Co.	115 120

MISCELLANEOUS

American Screw Co.	100 110
Walter Baker Co. Ltd.	120 125
Bigelow-Hartford Corp.	135 140
Draper Corporation	165 170
Hoywood-Wakefield Co.	135 140
Merrimack Chemical Co.	85 88
Plymouth Cordage Co.	95 97
Quincy Mkt. Cdn. & Ware	135 140
Quincy Mkt. Cdn. & Ware	135 140
Saco-Lowell Shops, pfd.	110 115
U. S. Envelope Co., com.	125 130
U. S. Envelope Co., pfd.	150 155



Edwin F. Atkins

EDWIN FARNSWORTH ATKINS, senior member of E. Atkins & Co. of Boston, is a native of Boston, son of Elisha Atkins, who founded the firm of E. Atkins & Co. He attended Mr. Brooks' Classical School for Boys. In 1868 he began his first job when he acted as receiving clerk for his father's firm, checking up sugar cargoes from Cuba.

He worked in all the departments of his father's company, thoroughly learning the business and working as hard as any other employee. Later his father sent him to Cienfuegos, Cuba, where he served an apprenticeship under a Spanish merchant, a close business associate of his father.

In 1874 Mr. Atkins entered the firm of E. Atkins & Co. in Boston. Due to rebellions in Cuba, which imperiled the property of the company and necessitated yearly visits there, Mr. Atkins gradually assumed entire management of the Cuban interests of his firm. The courage, ability, and force of character, noted in his forefathers, enabled him to guide the firm to its present prosperous position in the industry.

Mr. Atkins owns about one-tenth of the Cuban output of sugar. He aided materially in getting through the United States Congress the reciprocity treaty with Cuba in regard to reciprocal taxes on imports of sugars. From 1910 to 1915, Mr. Atkins served as member of the executive committee, vice-president, and chairman of the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, and for five years thereafter he continued to serve as director. Aside from his sugar interests, Mr. Atkins has played an active part in the development of several other companies. He succeeded to his father's place as one of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, serving as vice-president and member of the executive committee for 12 years, and acting as ranking officer of the Caledonia Sugar Company (Cuba), the Soledad Sugar Company (Cuba), the Punta Alegre Sugar Company (Cuba), and its subsidiaries, Caracas Sugar Company, Brown Company, E. Atkins & Co., Havana, Cuba, and trustee of the Belmont Savings Bank.

Mr. Atkins is intensely interested in botany, having a beautiful botanical garden in his Cuban estate. In 1893 he gave to Harvard University a fund, called the Atkins Fund for Tropical Research, to promote the interests of that science, and he was elected an honorary member of the university at that time.

In his business activities he has been president of the Bay State Refinery, 1878-88; is now president of the Etna Mills; director of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, the Boston Wharf Company, the West End Street Railway, the Guarantee Company of North America, the Second National Bank, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Caledonia Sugar Company (Cuba), the Soledad Sugar Company (Cuba), the Punta Alegre Sugar Company (Cuba), and its subsidiaries, Caracas Sugar Company, Brown Company, E. Atkins & Co., Havana, Cuba, and trustee of the Belmont Savings Bank.

"CAPITALISTS" ARE REALLY THE PUBLIC. BANKERS ARE TOLD

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Short shrift would be given to demagogues and politicians who attack capital, once the people understood that they, and not the "millionaires" and "Wall Street," are the real capitalists who own the railroads and public utilities, it was declared here last night by F. N. Shepherd, executive manager of the American Bankers' Association. He was speaking at the midwinter dinner of Group 7, New York State Bankers' Association, held at the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn.

"We cannot pride ourselves particularly on having an intelligent public opinion on economic questions," Mr. Shepherd said. "In times of business distress many who suffer give ear to economic quacks. Railroads, the banks, and all kinds of large business enterprises are assailed. Capital and capitalists are denounced, although often those most vigorous in the chorus little realize who are the capitalists of America."

"The railroads, the public utilities, and the big corporations are not owned by 'millionaires' or 'Wall Street,' but by the millions of people who hold certificates of stock. The real capitalists of these enterprises are the bondholders, the savings bank depositors, represented by more than 30,000,000 accounts, and the owners of more than 71,000,000 life and industrial insurance policies. Once across these people to the fact that their interests are the objects of attack, and they will make short shrift of the demagogues and politicians who deceive them."

BULGARIAN LOAN IN SIGHT

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Bulgarian Government has been offered a loan by a French banking group. After all calculations, the budget for 1923-24 is expected to amount to a (present exchange) value of \$35,315,167.

PRICE OF BARS ADVANCED

LONDON, Jan. 25.—South Wales steel bars have been advanced 10s a ton.

SIXTH, LIBERTY AND PENN, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Advance Notice The Rosenbaum Co.'s February Furniture Sale

Begins Thursday, February 1st

Quality and price the keywords

It does make a difference where you buy your furniture

THE ROSENBAUM CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BIG REFINANCING TO GET RID OF HIGH INTEREST

Seven and Eight Per Cent Bonds Have Been Changed Into Less Expensive Issues

A considerable part of the extremely heavy financing operations which have featured the bond market in the opening weeks of the year has arisen from the natural desire of leading corporations to rid themselves so far as possible of the burden of interest charges contracted during the period of high rates in 1920 and 1921. For the most part the 7 per cent and 8 per cent bonds issued at that time carried redemption features permitting the borrower to redeem his obligation upon payment of a small premium.

Already a large number of such high-rate bond issues have been redeemed, in some cases out of cash as business improved but generally out of the proceeds of refunding bond issues bearing lower interest rates.

Some Big Financing

The largest operation of its kind occurred last year when the Northern Pacific-Great Northern Joint 6½s were called, the greater part being converted into the Northern Pacific refunding and improvement 5s and the balance refinanced with the proceeds of an issue of 5s. More recently a number of important 7 per cent issues have been called out of the proceeds of new bond issues, such operations including the redemption of the \$80,000,000 Armour & Co. 7s, 1930; \$25,000,000 Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania 1st and refunding 7s, 1945; Anaconda Copper Company secured 7s, 1929, and \$16,000,000 Laclede Gas Light 1st collateral and refunding 7s, 1929, and refinanced on more favorable terms.

Of the remaining high-rate bonds outstanding from the era of peak interest rates a considerable number are non-callable. This provision was particularly popular in the late spring and summer of 1921 and a number of non-callable issues were floated. Of the \$230,000,000 Northern Pacific-Great Northern Joint 6½s floated in 1921 \$115,000,000 were converted into Great Northern 7s, 1936, a non-callable issue. Most of the 6½ per cent and 7 per cent railroad issues are non-callable. The \$50,000,000 Pennsylvania 7s, 1930 are an important issue of this kind.

Changes in Prospect

Many 7s and 8s are callable only at so high a premium that redemption would be unprofitable. In other cases the credit of the borrowing corporation, as indicated by the market price of its bonds, is not high enough to permit refinancing on a profitable basis.

In the case of the considerable number of high-rate issues which are selling at or close to their call prices, however, it may be assumed that the continuance of a favorable bond market will result in their redemption in the not-distant future.

Among leading bond issues which now are or soon will be subject to call on favorable terms are the following, giving the amount and name of the issue, callable price and date on which it becomes effective, and current price, bid or recent sale:

Amount	Bond Issue	at	on
\$6,000,000	ACL sec 7s	105-125	108½
\$18,000,000	3 S in 7s	105-107½	108
\$9,031,000	AS col 8s	101-107½	107½
\$5,000,000	EL 1st 6½s	105-107	108
\$14,500,000	Morris & Co. 7s	105-107	106½
\$8,000,000	Cons Gas, EL 7s	104-107	108½
\$9,000,000	Cons Gas, EL 7s	104-107	107
\$10,000,000	Duquesne Lt deb	105-107	107
\$30,000,000	Northw'n Bell	105-107	107
\$13,734,000	Puget Snd Pwr	105-107	107½
	Light & Navigation	105-107	104

*Convertible into 6½s, 1951, callable only at 110 to 1936.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD ASKS TO FINANCE EQUIPMENT PURCHASE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—An application for authority to assume obligations for the payment of interest and principal of \$6,300,000 in equipment trust certificates was filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The corporation proposes to use the proceeds toward the purchase of \$7,951,000 worth of new locomotives, freight cars, and passenger coaches.

Anderson's Shoes WILKINSBURG, PA.

918-920 Wood Street

Bell Phone—Franklin 1237

HECK BROS.

MEN'S WEAR

712 Wood St., Wilkesburg, Pa.

PARTY FAVORS

Complete Line of Dennison's Goods

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CALDWELL & GRAHAM

DEPARTMENT STORES

PENN AVENUE AND WOOD STREET

PHONE 148 WILKINS

Pictorial Review Patterns

WILKINSBURG, PA.

NET OF NORFOLK & WESTERN FAIR

Despite Poor November and December May Earn \$10 a Share

Norfolk & Western did not earn its interest charges in November and probably did not do much better for December, but in spite of this it will show about \$10 a share earned on \$17,500,000 common stock for the year as a whole.

The first part of the year was exceptionally favorable with earnings running heavily in excess of 1921. The coal strike was no handicap to this road, as it serves a non-union field. On the contrary, it evidently benefited from the unusually heavy movement from the fields which were able to keep in operation.

It is apparent that the chief factor responsible for cutting down net earnings in the last few months of 1922 was the shop strike. In November, for example, the road made an extraordinary increase in the charges for maintenance compared with November, 1921. Expenditures for maintenance of way and structures increased 32 per cent and maintenance of equipment expenditures increased 50 per cent.

Gross for the month showed a comparatively small decrease, and it is clear that most of the increase in operating expenses was directly attributable to the maintenance expenditures. Maintenance for the year as a whole showed a moderate increase. In the first 11 months about \$3,000,000 more was expended for maintenance of equipment than in the corresponding period of 1921, representing an increase of 17 per cent, but on way and structures only about \$300,000 more was expended than in the preceding year.

The excess of maintenance expenditures over 1921 would be equivalent to about \$3 a share on Norfolk & Western common.

DIVIDENDS

Standard Milling Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common stock. The company declared a stock dividend of 60 per cent in November, 1922, and the present disbursement is on the increased stock. Previously the common was on an \$8 annual basis. The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 was also declared. Both dividends are payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Feb. 17.

The Greco-Lux Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

Pennsylvania R. R. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Jan. 25.

Pepperell Manufacturing Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$1 a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 24.

Vivauot Inc. has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable March 2 to holders of record Feb. 19. This is the first dividend on the issue since Jan. 2, 1921, when a payment of 25 cents a share was made.

Greco-Lux Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 24.

Pressed Steel Company declared the regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend, payable Feb. 27 to stock of record Feb. 4.

New Cornelia Copper Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Feb. 3.

Trustees of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty Trust have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the first preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

National Lead Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 23.

Lehigh Coal & Dock Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 4.

Harmony Mills declared the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 26.

Edwards Manufacturing Company declared the semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

Bates Manufacturing Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

Worthington Pump Machinery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred and of 1½ per cent on the common stock, both payable April 2 to stock of record March 10.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Jan. 21.

Central Railroad of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 4.

The Consolidated Gas Company of New York declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the new no par value common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

The old stock was 2 per cent and was paid on Dec. 13, 1922.

Magazine Direct-by-Mail

The Winwood School
Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

July 27, 1922

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

May we not add our note of appreciation as Monitor advertisers?

The careful selection and wide scope of Monitor news items, make it the best paper for daily use in all departments of our school work. Youth never has received a greater blessing.

Therefore, in advertising in the Monitor, we realize that we reach the intelligent, discriminating public, which desires, and is attracted to the best.

Elizabeth R. Winn

Earl J. Winn
Elizabeth R. Winn

Pasadena School of Tutoring

Directed by GEORGE A. MORTIMER, M. A., GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, PASADENA, CALIF.

122 SOUTH MARBORO AVENUE
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

November 12, 1922

I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the value of the Christian Science Monitor, both as a reliable, high-principled newspaper, and as an advertising medium.

The first appearance in the Monitor of our School advertisement brought enquiries, and a considerable increase in the number of our pupils appears likely to result.

George A. Mortimer, M. A.,
Director,

Pasadena School of Tutoring

INTERNATIONAL in scope, the Monitor's educational pages are read with keen interest by parents and educators. Therefore schools and camps in any locality can use the Monitor's advertising columns to advantage.

MOUNT IDA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS

July 27, 1922

Christian Science Monitor
Gentlemen:

For very many years Mount Ida School has made use of the columns of the Monitor to advertise the school. We have had a great many letters of inquiry. It is rather interesting to know that most of these inquiries that have come to us from the Monitor have been from parents, those earnestly interested in choosing a school for their daughters. It is also interesting to know that a large percentage of these inquiries have resulted in the daughters coming to us.

We shall continue to use the columns of the Monitor to make known Mount Ida School.

Very truly yours,

Car. H. Jewett

Schools and Camps advertise in the Monitor, but only those are accepted which, after investigation, appear reliable. That is why confidence has been established between readers and advertisers to the mutual benefit of both.

During December the average daily net paid circulation of The Christian Science Monitor was 78,526. Readers of the Monitor are discriminating, and their interest in our paper is based on the high standard maintained in news and advertising.

Since January 1922

The Christian Science Monitor has carried the advertising of:—

- 5000 Merchants and other retail establishments
- 200 Nationally advertised products
- 375 Hotels
- 140 Schools and Camps
- 50 Railroads, S. S. Lines, Travel Bureaus
- 92 Investment Houses

These figures reflect the high regard in which the Monitor is held by advertisers.

The constructive policy of the Monitor is clearly defined in "Clean Journalism" and "Truth in Advertising." It is a newspaper for the home, containing all the news of the world that is fit to print.

School and Camp advertising appears on Mondays and Thursdays on the Educational Pages accompanied by articles of interest pertaining to schools, colleges and summer camps. These are regarded as authoritative and informative.

Advertisers, including principals of schools and directors of camps, testify to splendid results accruing from use of the Monitor. Above are reproduced, by permission, three letters of appreciation of the Monitor's columns. Originals are on file with many others.

Schools and Camps can profitably use the columns of The Christian Science Monitor in advertising their institutions.

The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper

Member A. B. C.

Published in Boston and Read Throughout the World

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York, 21 East 40th Street
Kansas City, 502-A Commerce Bldg.

London, 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. (2)
San Francisco, 200 Merchants National Bank Bldg.

Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Bldg.

Cleveland, 512 Bulkeley Bldg.
Seattle, 743 Empire Bldg.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Marvel of Salzburg

THE big gray house was silent as a desert place, for it was midnight and the city slept. Now and then the branches of an elm tree lashed the window, swung back and forth by the wind, and sometimes the call of a winter owl echoed along the snow-carpeted street. But otherwise all was quiet, so still it might have been a houseless region, far out in the wilds.

Then suddenly, through the silence and darkness, sounded the notes of a clavier, the piano of a hundred and fifty years ago, softly fingered, rhythmic strains ringing out in a concert hall.

Father Mozart, John Leopold by name, started in his sleep, for he was a musician; and, no matter where he might be or what he was doing, music always roused him. Sweetly and distinctly the melody was borne to his ears, and he sat up in bed to listen. It seemed to come from downstairs; he rubbed his eyes and pulled at his silky-brown whiskers, to make sure he was awake. Yes, there was no doubt about that. He certainly was not dreaming, and it was just as certain that the music came from his own house. Yet how could that be? No one in the family played, except his daughter Nannerl and himself; besides those two, there were only his wife and baby Wolfgang in the house. Yet, with every note vibrant as a bird song, a concerto sounded from his own clavier up the stairway.

Father Mozart Investigates
Stepping into his woolen slippers, he started down to see. The house was dark. Whoever made the music was doing it without even the light of a taper, and he wondered if Anton Ludurs had stolen in to the instrument he loved. Anton had been a member of the court orchestra of Salzburg for more than 30 years; but now another had his place, Anton having no clavier, Herr Mozart let him play at his house, where the old man came and went as he chose.

But, upon second thought, Leopold Mozart knew the performer could not be the musician. He himself had locked the doors and bolted the windows before going to bed, and Anton had no key. There was something mysterious about it, so cautiously he crept down the stairs.

As he neared the living room, the notes grew clearer, louder. Then, through the open door, he beheld a gleam of light above the clavier, a luminous, narrow belt that streamed in through the window from the winter moon. Then Leopold Mozart beheld what he could scarce believe. The yellow curls of a child showed plainly in that belt of moonshine; and to his amazement, he saw the music-maker was his baby son, Wolfgang.

For a minute he stood listening, wondering. Wolfgang was not yet four years old. He had received no instruction upon the clavier. He had not been taught one key from another, nor even a single note. Sometimes, when his sister was practicing or taking her music lesson, he would pull his little chair close to the instrument and watch in big-eyed interest, and on several occasions he had climbed up on the stool to press the baby fingers along the keys. But each time Nannerl or her mother quickly took him down. The clavier was a costly instrument, and the Mozarts could not afford to let the little fellow spoil it.

Spoil it! The father smiled at the thought of it, but not this baby son of his was playing better than Nannerl ever had played, though she was counted gifted.

"Herzenshübschen!" he said gently, as the little fellow went on with the melody, with no sign of intending to stop.

The Boy Explains
At sound of the pet name by which his parents called him, Herzenshübschen, Wolfgang stopped his music and turned to the instrument.

"Papa," he spoke pleasantly, "did you call me?"
"Yes," Father Mozart answered. "Who taught you to finger the keys like that?"

"I saw Nannerl," came the reply, "and it looked easy. Yesterday when the mütterchen (little mother) was sleeping and sister was at the chapel with you, I played the keys a long, long time. Listen," he added brightly, "to what a pretty song they make."

He turned to the clavier again and continued the melody.

By that time the mother and sister had heard and come downstairs. Never was there a more astonished family than the one gathered in the living room of the old gray house that night. Each wondered for a moment if he were dreaming, but the presence of the others proved it was not so.

"It is wonderful," Frau Mozart spoke as she went over to the stool and wrapped a robe around the little performer.

"Why, Father," Nannerl exclaimed, "whose concerto is he playing?"
Leopold Mozart shook his head. "I know not, my child." Then to the boy, he said: "Where did you get the music?"

"It just came," the little fellow answered.

Then the parents realized that a marvelous thing had come to them. Their baby, whose rollicking ways filled the house with happiness, was what people called a "Wonder Child." He possessed that indefinable thing known as genius, a word upon the definition of which scholars have been trying to agree for ages and ages, but which they all declare is beyond explanation.

A Fairy Tale Begins
That was the beginning of a story that sounds like a fairy tale, but which is as true as any story ever told. From that time Leopold Mozart gave Wolfgang regular lessons, and the little fellow learned his pieces by heart in less than half an hour. Sometimes he would sit at the clavier and play melodies that "just came," as he expressed it that night in the moonlight, and these the father of Nannerl wrote down.

It was not long before the Mozarts had a big book filled with his compositions, melodies so beautiful that it

was almost unbelievable they could be the work of a child. There were many in Salzburg who did not believe, until one afternoon when his father took him to play at a court concert. There, without any music before him, Wolfgang gave one selection after another that "just came." No one in the audience had heard them before, and it was an audience made up of musicians. Loudly they cheered then, for they knew the father's claim was true. The Mozart baby was a "Wonder Child," they declared. They prophesied he would bring glory to Salzburg. Many chapters could be written about the marvelous achievements of this marvelous child. One day his father and a friend found him drawing notes on a piece of paper. His tiny fingers could not manage the pen very well, and blot after blot fell upon the white sheet. But he wiped them away with the palm of his hand and continued his music writing.

When his father examined the paper, he stared in astonishment.

"Why," he exclaimed, "see how correct and according to rule it is set. But it is so difficult nobody will be able to play it."

"That is why it is a concerto," little Wolfgang replied. "You have to practice it until you can make it go."

And solemnly he went to the clavier and showed them what he meant.

The childhood of Wolfgang Mozart was happy as it was gifted. Word of "The Little Marvel of Salzburg" went all over Austria. When he was seven years old his father took him to Vienna, and there he and Nannerl played before Maria Theresa, the Empress. The sister was a talented musician also, but her gifts were so completely eclipsed by those of her brother that, when people spoke of their concert, instead of saying "The Mozart children," they said always "The Little Mozart," meaning Wolfgang. Gifts of great value were showered upon him by the great of Vienna, and in a few days there he made more than his father received in a whole year.

Soon afterward the three Mozarts went to Paris. From there they journeyed to London, then to The Hague, to Switzerland, and, finally, to Italy. And everywhere honors were heaped upon the gifted child.

And so it was throughout his lifetime. Wolfgang Mozart, sunny-hearted, full of the merriest ways imaginable, and gifted as few ever have been, went on making music of unparalleled loveliness, composing, as well as playing, working incessantly at the clavier, not because anyone forced him to do it, but because music was everything to him. He produced nearly 800 compositions, many of which were operas, concertos, and symphonies. And all the melodies of this great master are of such beguiling sweetness that men listen spellbound to them, even today, and they will be loved as long as time endures.

What Do You Know About Flying?

BESIDES airplanes, there is another kind of aircraft that is called "lighter than air" craft. Perhaps you can think of something you have seen floating in the sky, that was big, yet very, very light. A balloon is probably what you will think of right away and a balloon belongs to "lighter than air" craft.

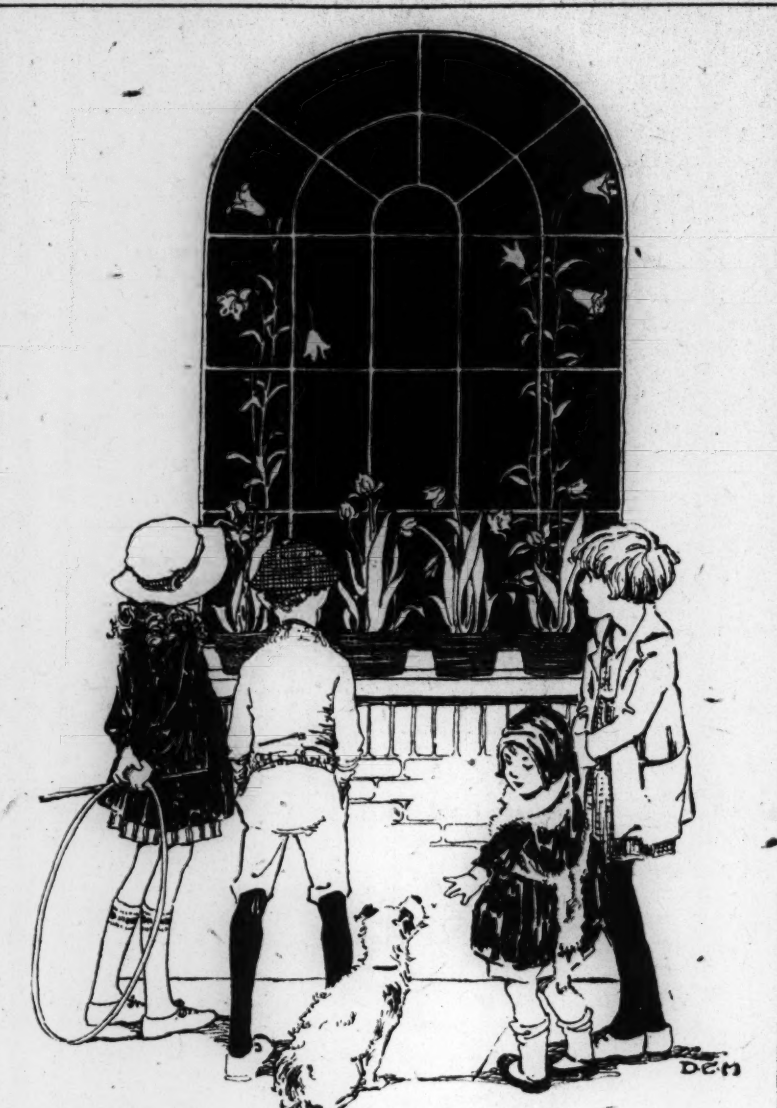
There are many kinds of balloons, large and small ones, and they are made in different shapes. Besides round balloons that are shaped like the toy balloons that you play with sometimes, perhaps, there are odd-shaped ones called sausage balloons. When you go to a circus or fair or to an aviation show, you will probably see one of these funny-shaped sausage balloons and see if you don't think it looks something like a big fat sausage!

When a balloon is moored to the ground, that is, fastened with long

ropes or cables so that it cannot float away, it is called a captive balloon. When a balloon is freed, it floats with the wind and goes whichever way the wind blows.

What do you think makes a balloon so light that it can float around in the sky and not fall to earth? Well, the bag of the balloon is filled with gas or hot air. When this gas is allowed to escape, the balloon will collapse just as your toy balloon will crumple up if you break the outside covering.

Besides the bag of the balloon, there is a basket fastened beneath the bag, and for what do you think this basket is used? It is made to carry people who wish to ride.



At the Flower Shop

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the country flowers grow
In our garden plot;
Here a blue one, there a red,
Like the quilt on grandma's bed.
It's a lovely spot!

Flowers grow in little pots
At the flower shop;
And so straight in rows they stand
We play there our village band
On our daily stop.

Old Fairs and Fun

THE fairs of today are only remnants of what they once were, the reason for this being not far to seek. The civilized folk of all ages have wanted food, clothing, and amusement, and often there were not, as now, shops and places of entertainment just round the corner. Without means of easy traveling, it may well be imagined how necessary and delightful an event was the annual fair, how our ancestors looked forward to it. Heads of households flocked to it to lay in the stores that would keep their families and dependents fed and clothed till the next year's fair. Money was saved for amusements and fairings, and there was never a lad who did not buy his own fairing of ribbon, lace, or gingerbread.

East and West have had their fairs from time immemorial; the Bible tells us of those held in the glorious old city of Tyre. Long ago Eastern traders came over to Europe with their caravans, bringing silks, jewels, and beautiful wrought steel from Damascus, and the custom grew for them to assemble at certain seasons in well-known towns, sometimes choosing a time when numbers of people came together for a religious festival. Such was the origin of fairs, where for many centuries was carried on the chief commerce of the western world.

Among English fairs none were more famous than the London fair of St. Bartholomew, held for three days at Smithfield, which dated from the time of Henry I; and the great provincial one held for three weeks in September near Cambridge, called Sturbridge Fair, dating from King John. Vessels from all parts lay in the ports on the east coast, laden with fruits, furs, amber, glass, and all kinds of beautiful materials, to be sent up to Cambridge by river for the fair; while the English sent in huge packs of wool, the richest product of their country. For six and a half centuries Sturbridge Fair maintained

its importance; by Queen Elizabeth's time its circumference covered three rows of stalls, and the booths were set out in a chief mart for woolen goods, cheeses, and leather, but there were smaller separate fairs for onions, oysters, brooms, baskets, in short, almost everything. Traders were calling out everywhere: "What d'ye want for an event like the annual fair, how our ancestors looked forward to it. Heads of households flocked to it to lay in the stores that would keep their families and dependents fed and clothed till the next year's fair. Money was saved for amusements and fairings, and there was never a lad who did not buy his own fairing of ribbon, lace, or gingerbread."

In later times, when hackney carriages had been introduced into London, they came up to Cambridge in fair-time, and plied day and night, carrying people to and fro; they were particularly busy during the third week, when entertainments were in full swing, and the voices of showmen were heard calling out: "Walk up, walk up," and the gentry flocked in for festivities. All fairs offered much the same class of amusements, and descriptions of those provided at St. Bartholomew's cover what was general to be seen by fair-goers of the past. There were, of course, tumblers and jugglers, who threw up their showers of balls and knives as they do now, and caught them as dexterously; and there appear always to have been performing animals and rope dancers, and the ancient sports of wrestling and racing. Everyone visited the puppet-shows, and lively old Punch and Judy amused many generations of fair-goers.

Menageries, lion tamers, learned pigs and dancing dogs, all took turn at amusing the public as the years went by, till the fair disappeared in the course of the last century. No picture of old England would be complete without her fairs, where town and country met and made merry over many sights that the custom of seven centuries has not staled.

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Glaucus

THIS is not the tale of a Roman noble, as might be supposed from the title, but the true story of a Plymouth Rock chicken. His home was not at Plymouth Rock, either, but in a large garden in Natal, a province of the South African Union.

His first excursion into nature, after leaving the pleasant straw nest, together with his little sisters and brothers, was to the nasturtium bed. There were such nice things to scratch, not to mention the jolly fat seeds that hung down after the nasturtiums had ceased flowering. Nothing exciting happened at first. The little Plymouth Rocks just spent happy and normal days in the sunny garden, and slept peacefully at night under the big hen in the chicken-run. But then it befell that Glaucus lost all his feathers! Everybody knows that chickens change their feathers when they grow a bit bigger, but generally the new feathers are already peeping out as the old ones drop off. With Glaucus, however, this was different.

The new feathers refused to come and he was quite bare! His brothers and sisters began to laugh at him and even Mother Plymouth Rock was ashamed of this curious little creature. So Glaucus felt unhappy, and stood about in corners instead of scratching. That is where Nancy found him. She saw at once that he was a fine chicken, but cold without his feathers. So she ran and fetched a black silk stocking, cut two holes for his legs, and dressed him in a little coat. Glaucus felt happy at once and was soon scratching again in the flower bed. He hoped his sisters and brothers would admire him when they came back in the evening. But, sad to relate, they thought he looked funnier than ever in his little black coat, and they pecked at him. Glaucus fled to his new friend and said, as plain as plain could be: "You look after me! Cheep, cheep!" A nice basket was found, stuffed with soft rags and placed in the kitchen; and there little Glaucus was to sleep every night. He liked that. Early in the morning, when the black boy came to light the kitchen stove, Glaucus would chirp: "Peep! Peep!" and that was a signal to be lifted out of his basket and put outside in the sun. He soon learned where Nancy slept, and arrived every morning at her bedroom door to march in the minute she opened it. Some grain generally awaited him. After a while Glaucus noticed that the gray tom-cat had his porridge and milk out of a plate in the kitchen, and he decided he would have his there, too. The cat was rather surprised at first, when the little black-coated stranger came to peck out of the same plate; but, after a few mornings, he always waited until they could have it together.

Glaucus got to know Nancy's habits very well, and when she read for an hour or two every morning on the porch, he chose that as his time for repose, and snuggled close to her foot. One day, when some Egyptian child was having held in his hand in the eleventh dynasty, 2085 years before Jesus came upon earth, was found by the diggers in the Temple of Mentuhotep, at Deir El Bahri:

The ancient piece of bread, which, nevertheless, looks a little like bread, was brought to New York and placed under a glass cover in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Beside it are several smaller "loaves," which look like crackers or biscuits.

Bread-making in Egypt, it is shown by these relics, was pretty general. In fact, the ancient Egyptians evidently regarded bread much as we do. All of which goes to show that the world has not changed so much since the time of old King Mentuhotep as some of us imagine.

But the little loaves in the Metropolitan Museum case must be hard and dry eating by this time, although it is unlikely you will get a chance to take a bite of it.

Thoughts About Stars
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Last night I tried to stay awake,
Not go to sleep at all;
I lay and watched the soft blue sky,
The spangled stars, high, oh so high,
None is half so tall!
They are so friendly, and I know
They smile at me 'way down below.

So many times I want to watch
Their bright eyes wink and shine;
Instead of going off to sleep,
I try and try awake to keep
To hear the clock strike nine;
But never can, for, first I know,
My eyes close tight and stay just so.

Of course, I know that all the night
The stars stay in the blue,
And never, never leave until
Glad morning comes so bright and
still!
I wonder, is it true
That stars all scamper? What good
fun
To stay awake and watch them 'run!

Spring's Newest Frocks
Bright and early the modes of Spring are being displayed that fashion-wise women may have them almost as soon as they are originated.
Soft silk fabrics are prime favorites, and many new colors have been introduced—while the trimming effects are strikingly original.
The display in our Dress Shop, third floor, will interest you.
Thompson-Hudson
TOLEDO, OHIO

The Snow Gentleman

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BETSY had made a snowball, and rolled it and rolled it until it was almost as big as she was herself. She had rolled it from the front door downhill to the gate, and from the gate uphill to the front hill to the gate again, and by that time it was so big and round that it was too big and round for Betsy to roll uphill to the front door. It was a wonderful snowball, and she went in the house and brought Betsy junior out to see it. Then she sat Betsy junior down in the snow, and made another grand effort to roll the snowball back up the hill.

"I think," said Betsy to Betsy junior, "if I could get it on my sled, I could pull it."

So she went for her sled, and when she came back, there was Betsy junior standing with her little hands against the snowball, smiling sweetly, as she always did at everything, and pushing at it for all she was worth. But the snowball was many, many times bigger than Betsy junior, and of course she couldn't budge it at all.

"I know who did that," said Betsy, and looked all around. There was nobody in sight. The road ran white between the drifts that the snowplow had thrown up on either side of it. There was no place for anybody to hide except behind the big, old elm tree that had been growing beside the road nobody knew how long before ever Betsy's father's house was built. And when you went off the path, the snow was way over the tops of your rubber boots. She went out into the road and looked on the other side of the tree—but there was nobody there. Then she came back to the path and looked at it, there was always another side that you couldn't see.

"I know where you are," said Betsy. "You're behind the tree. And when I go round one side, you go round the other."

"Your perspicacity," said the Funny Man, coming out from behind the tree in his rubber boots that were so high he could go almost anywhere in them and not wet his feet, "always astonishes me. It is impossible to deceive you. I suppose you think I stood Betsy junior up in front of that snowball."

"You did," said Betsy, jumping up and down in the path. "You did. You did."

"Well, perhaps I did," admitted the Funny Man indulgently. "I found her sitting in the snow. She wanted to get up, and so I took her by the hand and helped her up, you understand. I asked her what she wanted next. And she said, 'I want to roll that ball back up the hill.' And that's not all. 'For when I get it there,' she said, 'I want to put on it a head. And arms and hands and legs and feet. And make a gentleman complete.'"

"A snow gentleman!" cried Betsy. "Oh, let's make a snow gentleman!"

"The first thing," said the Funny Man, "is to help Betsy junior get this snowball up the hill."

So they all pushed together, but as soon as the snowball started Betsy junior fell down on her face, and the Funny Man picked her up, and sat her on the sled, and put the rope over his arm, so that Betsy and the Funny Man followed the snowball, and Betsy junior, smiling sweetly, followed Betsy and the Funny Man.

It was just the kind of a day to make a snow gentleman. The sun was warm and the snow soft and sticky and the snowball got bigger and bigger. When they got to the top of the hill, they made more snowballs, and stuck them together, and plastered snow round them, and stuck them on either side of the big snowball, and then it had arms, but no hands and fingers. The Funny Man made another snowball, and stuck five smaller snowballs on it, and stuck it on the end of one arm—and there, sure enough, was a chubby hand with

a chubby thumb and four chubby fingers. Betsy made the other hand, and the Funny Man stuck it on.

"Now for the buttons to button his coat," said the Funny Man, and they put a row of snowballs up and down in front. "And then for his legs and feet, and then for his head. We'll make his head last of all, because, if we made it first, he'd wonder why he didn't have any feet."

They rolled more snowballs. They put them one above another, and filled them in solid with snow, and made two snow columns side by side. At the bottom of each column the Funny Man shaped the snow into the likeness of an enormous boot. Anybody could have seen at once that these were a snow gentleman's legs without the rest of him; and, when the Funny Man lifted the big snowball that Betsy junior had tried in vain to push up the hill, and fixed it firmly on the two legs, anybody could have seen at once that this was a snow gentleman without any head. But the legs were almost as tall as the Funny Man, and the shoulders of the snow gentleman were so high up that the Funny Man had to go to the barn for a stepladder before he could put a head on them. While he was gone, Betsy rolled another big snowball to make the snow gentleman's head; and, when he came back, he brought a number of ladders, and a long strip of faded red ribbon that Betsy's mother had thrown away, and a sharp-pointed stick, and two pieces of coal, and a tall black hat that Betsy's father had thrown away, because Betsy's mother said that it was too old to wear when he was dressing up, and he sat down on his heels in front of the snowball that Betsy had industriously rolled, and took up a big handful of soft snow between his mittens.

"I know what you're making now," said Betsy presently. "It's the snow gentleman's nose."

"Add a very good nose it is, too," said the Funny Man, "if I do say it myself."

"And now you're making his mouth," said Betsy, "and you're making him smile."

"Snow gentlemen always smile," said the Funny Man, making him smile more than ever with the pointed stick. "They're like Betsy junior. It's their sweet dispositions."

"And the coal is going to be his eyes," cried Betsy. "I want to make his eyes. And his ears, too. I know how to make his ears."

So Betsy stuck a coal on each side of the snow gentleman's nose for eyes, and made two nice snow ears for him. And the Funny Man fixed Betsy's father's tall, black, thrown-away hat on the snow gentleman's head. He carried it up the stepladder, and fixed it firmly on the snow gentleman's shoulders. Around his neck he tied the red ribbon in a neat bow under his chin.

"Now tell me a verse about him," said Betsy. "Please."

"Sometimes," said the Funny Man, "I regret that I ever told you a verse about anything. But I will do what I can."

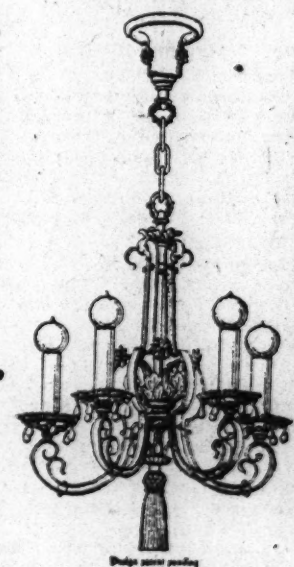
"Betsy had a little man
And he was made of snow.
And everywhere that Betsy went
That man was sure to go.
He followed her to school one day.
It made the teacher stare.
And all the children laugh and play
To see a snow man there."

"But he isn't little," objected Betsy. "And I don't go to school yet. And he can't move about like a snow man. One-half as big before."

"You have a literal mind," said the Funny Man. "I will try, try again."

"Betsy had a big snow man.
He was so big, I'm sure
No snow man ever had been made
One-half as big before.
And though she thought he couldn't move,
There came a sunny day,
And then she saw the snow man melt
And quickly run away."

RALPH BERGENGREN

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SPAIN NEGOTIATING TRADE AGREEMENTS

Arrangements Are Being Made
With France, United States
and Italy

MADRID, Spain, Jan. 5 (Special Correspondence).—There is intensified activity in Spanish governmental departments associated with foreign trade and commerce, the policy of the new Government being to foster more intimate relations with foreign states than in the past. This has been the declared policy of successive governments, but little has been done toward carrying it into effect. The present ministry wishes to convey that, in spite of the new tariff and its significance, it wants better arrangements and more sympathies overseas. A notable result is that states which showed a disposition to hold aloof are now busy considering new possibilities of trade relations with Spain.

There is one striking example of this in the case of France. The long struggle over the recently concluded commercial treaty had made it appear that, despite the final settlement, there was little to be hoped for in the future beyond such trade as was absolutely essential to the two nations. Some sudden concessions to France have changed all this, and French commercial and industrial agents are visiting Madrid. Even more important and significant is the circumstance that the United States is now giving special attention to this matter, and the American commercial attaché at Madrid has been for some days in Barcelona consulting with the leading Catalan cotton and woolen manufacturers upon the possible and desirable bases of negotiations which will have for their ultimate object the carrying through of a new commercial treaty between the two nations.

Relations Are Good

Special and immediate attention is also being given to Italy and Portugal. Spain and Italy find themselves in the closest rivalry in many ways, but relations have always been specially good between them. It is now necessary to consider many circumstances from a new base. In the middle of the European war, when Spain was dreaming of enormous advantages that would come her way as the result, one of her ideas was that much of Italy's old trade in her specialties, of a productive and not a manufacturing character, might come her way, Spain thinking she could supply products just as good and at lower prices. This was not done, chiefly because Spain has by negligence and stupidity missed nearly all her post-war chances, and, secondly, because Spain found herself much handicapped by her inferior transports. New efforts are being made now toward rapprochement, and the friendly disposition evinced by Mr. Mussolini, who seems to be impressed with the considerable sympathy with his objects and ideals that has been shown in all parts of Spain.

Then there is Portugal. For some months past a strong movement has been on foot and has been assisted in various ways, governmental and otherwise, for better and more intimate relations with Portugal who, in regard to Spain, stands out different from all other countries, being locked with her in the peninsula and the two being part of each other in many senses.

Iberian Front Idea Appeals

Missions of all kinds are passing between the two countries, and there can be no doubt that on the one hand some with advanced views, such as a section of the Catalonians in Spain look forward ultimately to an Iberian confederation, and on the other hand rather avoid that consider the best way to do so is by making commercial and all other relations between the two states more generally satisfactory and advantageous. In both cases the idea is that in the present state of the world there is something to be gained by presenting an Iberian front to all outside.

A final arrangement has now been made with Germany, which goes into the second or most favored nation column with allowance for depreciated currency.

NEW TRAIN FERRY SERVICE PLANNED

Daily Trips to Be Made Between
Harwich and Zeebrugge

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The London and North Eastern Railway, one of the new amalgamated groups, is concerned in a project to establish a train-ferry between Harwich and Zeebrugge. A company has been formed, which has acquired three train-ferry boats which were built by Armstrong Whitworth for the Government in 1917. The cost of these to the new company is £570,000, and the London and North Eastern have contracted to operate the ferries for 30 years at cost price. On the Belgian side the Belgian State Railway will run down to the terminal, which will be owned by a Belgian company.

Before the war in 1913 there was an export trade to Belgium of over 3,000,000 tons, and even in 1921, with a very different Belgium, the trade was over 2,000,000 tons. There is every prospect, too, of a growing trade with France and Switzerland of perishable goods, which require rapid transit with a minimum of handling. The Belgian Government is placing at the disposal of the London and North Eastern the necessary rolling stock for both sides. The terminal has been so placed as to be available whatever the state of the tide. That the promise of success for this enterprise is good may be gauged from the fact that offers of traffic have come in already from Germany, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and other Near East countries.

It is proposed to transfer immediately to Harwich the Government

train-ferry terminal which is at Southampton, and the customs authorities have offered to facilitate matters by having the special wagons examined at their destination. It is estimated that the first year's traffic will amount to 100,000 tons, this estimate being based on a single ferry-boat doing the round trip each week with 350 tons of cargo per voyage. That the estimate is conservative can be judged from the fact that if two boats made a daily round trip with full cargoes the total annual traffic would amount to over 400,000 tons.

The preliminary arrangements for this service were made by Sir Henry Thornton, who was lately appointed to manage the Canadian railways.

ALLIES TO STUDY OCCUPATION COST

Eliot Wadsworth to Represent
America in Expense Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Members of the special commission appointed by the Allies to study the subject of the armies which have been kept in Germany since the armistice and to determine the costs that are to be assessed will meet in Paris on March 1. The American representative will be Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who was named some time ago. The American position in regard to reimbursement has been made plain, and now that all American troops have been withdrawn the entire matter can be taken up for final adjustment.

As the American troops were leaving Germany, Ambassador Weldfeldt, acting under instructions from his Government, called upon Secretary Hughes and expressed the sincere thanks of the German Government for the correct conduct of the American troops during the time of occupation.

RUSSIA TO COMPEL PEASANTS TO WORK

VLADIVOSTOK, Jan. 3.—Trouble with the peasants next spring is anticipated as a result of the Soviet's decision to make a division of the land. The peasants of far eastern Russia, mostly landowners, possessing from 50 to 250 acres each. This they do not work themselves but hire out to Koreans who come over here and take up agriculture. The Koreans in return give the Russians a share of the produce, while the peasant spends his time in hunting, fishing, and working on the forest concessions.

Now the Soviet Government will bring into force the laws that are in force in Russia, in other words, each peasant will get only as much land as he and his family is capable of working.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW
RAILROAD men are elated at the recently-announced earnings for the month of November. The total net—\$79,000,000—while representing a return of only 4.46 per cent on the valuations as fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, is nevertheless the highest in two years, and it seems probable that this figure will be maintained and even bettered in the future, with business constantly improving.

Much has been said during recent weeks regarding the "recapture provisions" of the Transportation Act, under which any carrier earning over 6 per cent on its valuation must return one-half of the excess to the Interstate Commerce Commission to become a part of a "revolving fund" from which loans to needy roads will be made. To date, the voluntary payments to this fund have been practically negligible, amounting to less than \$50,000, but with earnings gradually creeping up, the question is being asked as to what basis shall be used in arriving at a decision as to the proper amount due from those few roads which may earn in excess of 6 per cent during the ensuing year. The commission has announced that it is hastening work on the valuation of the few roads in this category, but until the work is finished, it will remain a mooted question as to whether a partial return is necessary, and if so, what the exact amount shall be.

Traffic Still Heavy
Traffic is still heavy and freight car loadings are above normal for this season of the year. Although the peak is always reached in October, the last few weeks have held fairly close to the high level, and latest reports indicate that loadings are higher than for the corresponding weeks of the two previous years.

Passenger travel in certain sections also is heavy. Due to the automobile shows in the east, and the annual eastward travel of the dry goods trades, roads running between Chicago, St. Louis and New York report the heaviest travel in years. The New York Central sent its twentieth century east from Chicago in five sections a few days ago, and 10 other trains totaled 26 sections. Tourist travel to Florida and other resorts is not expected to reach the proportions of previous years.

It is indicated, however, an even greater use of the motor car, a matter which railroad men already are viewing with alarm, for the annual shrinkage in passenger travel during the years since the war undoubtedly has been due to this cause. It is an acknowledged fact that the automobile, with the pleasure car and the motor-bus, are becoming a real menace to the railroads' passenger business, while the truck for years has been taking the "cream of the traffic" away from the railroads.

Public Relations Plans
The public relations campaign of the railroads goes merrily on, as one line after another announces its plans for winning favorable opinion of its customers. The hostile sentiment in many quarters, particularly among

the farmers of the west, where certain senatorial candidates have existed almost on an anti-railroad platform, has aroused the railroads to the necessity of counteracting the mischief being done by ignorant and irresponsible parties. The presence of anti-railroad legislators in both Houses of Congress, whose avowed intention is to mangle the Transportation Act into uselessness, is a matter of real alarm to the railroads, for while the act in itself might be improved upon, it nevertheless is conceded universally to be the most favorable bit of railroad legislation enacted in many years, and railroad officers in general regard it favorably. One phase of the plan to win friendly support for the carriers involves the establishment of special departments whose sole function will be the creation of an unbiased attitude toward the railroads.

Hand-in-hand with this goes the necessity of cultivating a more friendly relationship with labor. Certain railroads have inaugurated personal departments to study the aspect of the matter. Much may be gained in both ways—namely, those of making friends out of the potential enemies among the railroad patrons and of regaining the loyal support of the employees.

The Van Sweringens
The most interesting bit of news of the last week is that concerning the Van Sweringens of Cleveland, the two young men whose adventures into railroading already have given them wide publicity. Their most recent venture is the acquisition of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway through purchase of the stock controlled by the Huntingtons. While this is only 30 per cent of the outstanding capital stock it will be sufficient to give the Van Sweringens virtual control of the road. Just what their purpose may be is a puzzle to railroad men, for the location of the C. & O. is such that it cannot advantageously work with the other lines controlled by these interests—namely, the Nickel Plate, Clover Leaf, and Lake Erie & Western. No new freight routes can thus be opened up, for the bulk of the traffic of the above three mentioned lines is east and westbound business through Buffalo to and from the west, while the Chesapeake & Ohio is primarily a coal road, running from Pt. Comfort and New Port News, Va., where it has extensive terminals at Tidewater, through the coal fields of West Virginia to Louisville and Cincinnati, with connections from the latter point to Chicago and Toledo, over the C. & O. of Indiana and the Hocking Valley, both of which it operates.

The Van Sweringens, however, are too astute financiers and business men not to know what they want, and their influence in the railroad business may prove beneficial in thus bringing into the fold men whose training has been commercial rather than railroad, and who may have unique theories to develop, as Henry Ford has done on his small road, the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton. As the combined mileage of the Van Sweringens system will total about 4500 miles, it can be seen that these men are becoming important factors in railroad circles.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER DELIVERS FAREWELL SPEECH TO COUNCIL

Retiring Governor Reviews Provincial Finances—Efforts
to Reduce Expenditure—Raising Irrigation Rates

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Sir Harcourt Butler, who has been making a number of valetudinary addresses in the United Provinces before retiring from his office of Governor, in the course of a farewell speech to the members of the Legislative Council at Lucknow took occasion to review the Provincial finances. Their depressing position, as may be said of other parts of India, is due principally to the after-effects of the war, and of the political movements which succeeded the war. Revenue under the head of excise, forests, irrigation, and stamps has decreased. Expenditure has mounted by about one-third and is attributed largely by the Governor to the contribution which the provinces have had to make to the Central Government, to losses on the exchange and to increased expenditure on education, as well as to expenditure on police and military in connection with the suppression of disorder.

But if the total of expenditure seems high, Sir Harcourt was able to prove that the Government was making every effort to reduce it, which it was expected to do to the extent of 40 lakhs of rupees. The Government is seeking fresh forms of revenue, and has adopted a device which should prove very successful and equally so in the Punjab. It is raising irrigation rates to a figure estimated to bring in 22 lakhs of rupees, or almost enough

to wipe out the last deficit of 27 lakhs of rupees.

Irrigation rates were fixed many years ago and bear no proper relation to the increased profits which agriculturists now obtain from water supplied at the public expense.

Although the Punjab might seem excessive, Sir Harcourt set out to prove that the United Provinces administration was in reality very cheap. Per head of population the expenditure in the different Indian provinces is as follows: Bombay, 7 rupees 13 annas; Punjab, 4 rupees 13 annas; Madras, 3 rupees 2 annas; United Provinces, 2 rupees 6 annas; Central Provinces, 2 rupees 3 annas; and Bengal, 2 rupees 3 annas. These figures would make out the Bengal Government as neglectful of the interests of the millions of persons in the presidency. The corrective is supplied, however, by statistics for income tax, customs, and salt duties are studied.

Under these heads taxes were levied during 1920-1921 in the following amounts: Bengal, 20½ crores of rupees; Bombay, 16 crores of rupees; Madras, 12 crores of rupees; United Provinces, 33 lakhs of rupees; Punjab, 72½ lakhs of rupees. Under the Madras settlement these large totals were raised from Bengal and Bombay, and the whole of the proceeds go to imperial revenues and are in no way diverted to the benefit of the particular benefit of the citizens of Bengal. These sums find no place in provincial finance.

AMERICA URGED TO PROTECT RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN EUROPE

Committee Asks United States to Join League Minorities
Commission to Defend Worshipers' Rights

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—To protect the personal rights and freedom of worship of the religious minorities of the small states of Europe, the United States will be urged to accept representation on the League of Nations Commission which has these minorities in charge. Leadership of this movement, according to a statement today by the Church Peace Union, has been taken by the American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities, of which the Rev. Arthur J. Brown of New York is chairman. The statement says that the United States Government will be asked to have representation in the Minorities Commission of the League, following the precedent already established in accepting membership in the League

commissions on control of the traffic in opium and women and children. The American Committee on the Rights of Religious Minorities has recently met in New York, and the United States Commission on Transylvanian Relief to the effect that the institutions maintained in that country by the United States, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics and Baptists were never in greater danger than they are today.

In a letter addressed to the American committee a resolution was adopted asking the United States Senate to ratify the so-called minority treaties with Rumania, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria and other small European states. In a letter addressed to this meeting Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, urged that the committee recommend the immediate entrance of the United States into the League of Nations. "That is the best way," wrote Dr. Eliot, "to secure the rights of religious minorities and of the small states in Europe, to build up stable governments in Europe and the Near East, and to restore to the American people its own self respect and its just influence in support of justice, good will and peace among men."

CALIFORNIANS PUSH "GAS" TAX PROJECT

Automobile Association Would
Have Levy Adjusted Accord-
ing to Wear Upon Roads

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence).—The California motorist demands amendment to the present gas tax, and now a Legislature pledged to a stringent program of economy is computing gasoline consumption taxes. The State Board of Equalization, in its recent report, definitely recommends a tax on gasoline in proportion to the energy it produces, and the California Automobile Association has swung into line in favor of a levy that will, in effect, be a tax on the type of machine driven and the amount of wear given the road.

Discussing new taxation methods in other states, the report says: "Many of the states are adding new sources of revenue to the taxation system, not so much for the purpose of increasing the amount of that revenue as for the expressed purpose of more equitably distributing the burden of government and requiring those classes responsible for increased expenditure in certain directions to contribute a part of the increased cost. The burden of some instances of the general property tax."

Among such sources are the personal income tax, the tax on motor fuels and the tax on motor vehicle transportation of passengers and freight. A tax that is equitable is one in which the motorist pays in proportion to the energy he applies to the highway. It takes energy to acquire and maintain speed and the same thing is required to wear weight. It is speed that increases the consumption of gasoline. To get an approximate ratio of variations in speed for different types of machines and make the driver help pay for the terrific wear and tear of roads is the simple solution of a vexed problem.

In the last eight years the ownership of automobiles and consequently the use of the highways have increased 54½ times. Today motor vehicles run over 10,000,000 miles per year on the highway. A 2-cent tax per gallon of gasoline would probably be sufficient for the extra requirements of construction and maintenance during 1923.

CHINESE SENATE
APPROVES CABINET

PEKING, Jan. 25 (By The Associated Press).—The Senate yesterday approved the entire Cabinet recently appointed by President Li Yuan-Hung with the exception of Dr. Alfred Zimm, Minister to the United States, who had returned to China and accepted the post of Foreign Minister. The action of the Senate occasioned great surprise. Dr. Zimm had four out of the requisite 103 votes to retain his appointment.

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VACANT PROPERTY FOR SALE
17-ACRE PLOT IN INDIANAPOLIS
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
FOR
FACTORY SITE OR SUBDIVISION
Adjacent to Bell B. R. one side bounded by
Interurban line; near Marmon Auto and Bixby
Shoe Polish plants. 1-28, The Christian Science
Monitor, 1455 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

For Oklahoma Oil Properties and
Real Estate Write
J. M. BERRIMAN, Chicago, Oklahoma

FOR LEASE—Business corner 55x150, at present
partly occupied by duplex house. For per-
ticulars and address 5121 Temple St., Los
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An especially nice and well-equipped 5-room
suite in new 2-story house with pleasant
third floor room and garage. \$85. Garfield
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NEW YORK CITY—1-room West Side apart-
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ROOMS TO LET
BOSTON—Large front room, in private fam-
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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Furnished room, private
home. NELSON, 1775 65th St., Phone BR-
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CHICAGO—Pleasant room for one, or married
couple, employed. 4046 Greenwood Ave. Tel.
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CLEVELAND, OHIO, 9400 Euclid Avenue—
Steam heated rooms; must be seen to be ap-
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LAKEWOOD, OHIO—Furnished front room,
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women; use of kitchen for breakfast; heat
atmosphere. 1226 Andrews, Lakewood 2154.

LAKEWOOD, OHIO—For rent, bright, cozy
room, turn, ideal location. Mr. Detroit car.
JAN. 1923-M.

NEW YORK CITY—One or two rooms, fur-
nished or unfurnished, private bath, Washington
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Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Comfortable rooms in
private home with or without board; all im-
provements. 18 West 108th St., Academy 5797.
THOMPSON.

NEW YORK CITY—Comfortable, clean, outside
single room, steam, electricity, near subway, \$5.
3000 Albany Avenue, Kingsbridge 3261.
NEW YORK CITY, 617 W. 133rd St.—Small
southern family will rent dairy room, \$11.
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THE WILLARD
87 Spruce St., Asheville, N. C.
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CHICAGO—Young lady, employed, desires out-
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Bldg., Chicago.

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usual opportunity for good investment, or who
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FOR SALE—Antique bureau; in factory 150
years; antique mirror, gold leaf frame 152½";
also feather bed. MRS. W. KAISER, Gt. 5500,
Detroit.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
HEAD WAITRESS: Experienced and effi-
cient; capable of taking charge of Dining room
in Sanatorium. Write for particulars to 910
Bayland Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

WANTED—A competent middle-aged working
housekeeper for family of two; highest wages
for right person. Apply by letter to P. W.
BROWN, Concord, Mass.

RELIABLE woman wanted in home to care
for young child during day. Box A-28, The
Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkeley Build-
ing, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW ENGLISH LAW
PROTECTS BUYERS

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The retailers of grain in England are in the throes of readjusting their selling methods, which have come down to them through generations, to a new system designed to give greater protection to the buyer. Corn, and a variety of other similar products, must henceforth be sold by actual weight, instead of by measure. Formerly dealers bought by weight and sold by measure, and reaped an undue harvest at the expense of the consumer.

The new unit is the hundredweight. The old standard was the quarter, which varied in weight according to the country of origin, making it virtually impossible for anyone not an expert to know what the actual weight was.

SWAKOPMUND FOR
COMMANDO SYSTEM

WINDHUK, Southwest Africa, Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence).—At a meeting of the advisory council at Swakopmund recently it was unanimously resolved that the commando system should be adopted on the same lines as the United States, and that a proclamation be promulgated accordingly.

With reference to the future government of Southwest Africa, a resolution was adopted declaring that the Council, in expressing itself in favor of a form of representative government for the territory, wished to make it clear that in its opinion it would not be in the best interests of the territory that it should in the future be attached to or governed as a fifth province of the Union.

AMERICAN-JAPANESE
HORIZON CLOUDLESS

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3.—There's not a cloud on the horizon to mar the friendly relations existing between the United States and Japan. This was a summing up of the present day situation voiced recently here by Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to France, when on his way home on a leave of three months' absence from his post.

"The Washington conference removed what disagreements existed over Chinese questions," the co-author of the Ishii-Lansing agreement continued, "and I look forward to a long period of peace and prosperity for both America and Japan."

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If you conduct a business you want to bring to your store or shop a desirable class of customers. The Christian Science Monitor offers you the valuable co-operation of its Classified Advertising Columns. Rate 20 cents a line. Does one of the following classifications apply to your business or profession?

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phone number. 910 Boylston St., Chestnut
Hill, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
HEAD WAITRESS: Experienced and effi-
cient; capable of taking charge of Dining room
in Sanatorium. Write for particulars to 910
Bayland Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

WANTED—A competent middle-aged working
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Fabrics for Spring
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We Do Accordion-Knife-Side and
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Gilbert Building
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Jackson

ARTHUR PICKLES
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Plumbing and Heating
BOTH PHONES

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Canned Goods and Made Brand Products.
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Butter and Eggs
They Are the Best
JACKSON FARM PRODUCE CO.

BANK
with the
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BANK

Dry Cleaning and Pressing
J. E. BOKSTEIN & SON
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MICHIGAN

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CONFECTION CO.
"SWEETS THAT SATISFY"

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that we carry a complete line of office
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Pencils and Fountain Pens.
We handle one of the finest lines of high
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SAVINGS BANK
THREE DEPARTMENTS
SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL—
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At one of the twelve E. J. Pierce stores

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A Guaranteed Silk Hose.
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We will replace immediately every pair
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WE SELL LAKE CITY ICE CREAM
Clarence H. Brown
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A Genuine Cowhide Bag
hand sewn, 18 inches long, leather lined,
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They will be pleased to advise with their clients
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rics, Nets, Muslins, Cretonnes, Drapery and Up-
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FOR EVERY NEED
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SILK STOCKINGS
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Specializing in Baked Nuts

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"The Taste Tells"
All kinds of Cakes, Cookies and Pastries.
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Special attention to Jobbing
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Tailors for Gentlemen
248 EAST AVENUE

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Practically New
High Grade Furniture and Rugs
SEDAKER'S
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Closson's THE GIFT STORE
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THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.
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EDUCATIONAL

Production of Sound Character First, Says New Chicago Head

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, Ill.

"EDUCATION in a democratic world." That brief phrase tersely denotes the deepest educational convictions of the newly elected president of the University of Chicago, Dr. Ernest DeWitt Burton. Unsurprisingly his new honor, Dr. Burton recently summed up his educational views at a convocation of the university with the close of 30 years in its service. Shortly after his election he smilingly pointed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to that address. He had no need to consider his conclusions for a suddenly arisen circle of inquirers. The work was all done and crystallized in those few words.

The address is to be reprinted. Because it signally outlines the position of one of America's greatest private universities toward democratic education, as well as because of the educational prominence of Chicago's president, it may be significant to note here the main features of Dr. Burton's observations.

Know Not How to Educate.

For evidence that the world is rapidly becoming democratic, Dr. Burton pointed to the formation and development of the League of Nations and the Washington Conference as conspicuous. Obviously, then, a democratic world must be educated. "Democracy demands education and without it is a dangerous experiment," he observed.

"In no land of the world, in none at least with which I am acquainted, has the science or the art of education been fully mastered," continued the professor. "To put it more bluntly, we do not yet know how to educate. Nor have we yet arrived at any satisfactory solution of the question of what education should be given to all the people and what should be reserved for special classes of the youth or those who are preparing for certain occupations."

There is a real need of much more systematic investigation than we have yet made or are now making in the whole field of education, Dr. Burton pointed out. No more important questions face America as a democratic nation than these:

How Educate for Character

"How can we include in the process of education the factors that make effectively for the production of sound character? What part of the work of developing character must of necessity be accomplished in the home, and how can we bring to bear upon parents the influences that will insure their undertaking their part? How much of it belongs of necessity or by preference to the church, and how can the churches co-operate in the accomplishment of the task? How

much is of necessity done in the public schools and how can they do their part effectively?"

Need exists also for very many of the citizens of a democracy for the discovery of a type of education which shall be at the same time cultural and occupational, Dr. Burton added. "It has long been a favorite theory of mine," he observed, "that agriculture could be made one of the most cultural in the whole range of studies, and an agricultural school a center of a very high type of culture."

Passing on, he declared that education in a democracy cannot be carried on to the best advantage either wholly by the State or wholly by voluntary agencies. "The present outlook," he said, "is that the combined efforts of all the schools we possess will not avail to meet the legitimate demand for education in this great democracy, and that the privately supported school, whether large or small, will always have its own contribution to make to the education of the country. I fear the tyranny even of a democratic government. Education, the source of our ideals, and the creator of our leaders, must not be too severely standardized."

Must Have World-Wide Outlook

"Education in a democratic world must be international and world-wide in its outlook and in its interest," he continued. "Henceforth we live in a world of democracies whose center of gravity is slowly but inevitably moving westward. The highest good of all nations is the highest object of endeavor for every nation. The Golden Rule is as applicable to nations as to individuals. But a rational application of these principles demands that we know, and know intimately, conditions in other nations than our own, and that we take a sympathetic interest to say the least in the education of other nations."

The education of a democracy cannot safely be limited to the period of youth, but must include systematic and organized effort to the education of adults. A measure of education for adults far beyond anything that we have attained or are providing for is demanded.

"The university is the prophet of democracy," Dr. Burton concluded. "More than to any other institution or agency of our American life, it belongs to the university to produce the leaders of thought and action. And democracy demands, must have leaders. Yet the university can never limit itself even to this great task of producing great leaders. In a democracy the university must itself breathe the atmosphere of democracy. To achieve this purpose, the university must keep in close and sympathetic touch with the whole people and with all the currents of their life."

The Observatory

IF IT is true in education as it is in business that a steadily increasing demand for a product is a sign of its success, the Government may well regard with satisfaction the results to date of its novel experiment in home education. More than 16,000 men and women, cognate of their shortcomings in certain intellectual directions, are taking the reading courses offered by the United States Bureau of Education. These "students" live in every state and territory and come from many walks of life. Some of them are young and some have been adults these many years but all are declared to be enthusiastic over this attempt of a federal department to be of direct assistance to the individual as it has always been to the many.

Counting the newly announced "How to Know Architecture," the number of courses offered is now 23 and they relate to literature, foreign trade, teaching, farming, history, biography, child care and vocational subjects. As the demand appears, other topics will be added. In all cases the procedure is the same. A competent authority supplies to the reader the list of books which will be most helpful to him. Care is taken to select only such books as are easily secured in local public libraries. Whenever it is discovered that a considerable group of students exists in any one locality, they are encouraged to form a reading circle. One important incentive for beginners to finish the course, a certificate signed by the Commissioner of Education is awarded to those who furnish satisfactory evidence of their reading.

For a plan which has enjoyed no undue advertising and so has been brought only casually to the attention of citizens, this enrollment in the thousands in so short a time gives abundant evidence that home reading courses meet a real American need. Not the least interesting feature of the whole arrangement is the opportunity, freely offered and as freely embraced, for co-operation between the Federal Bureau of Education on the one hand and the state library commissions and public library officials on the other.

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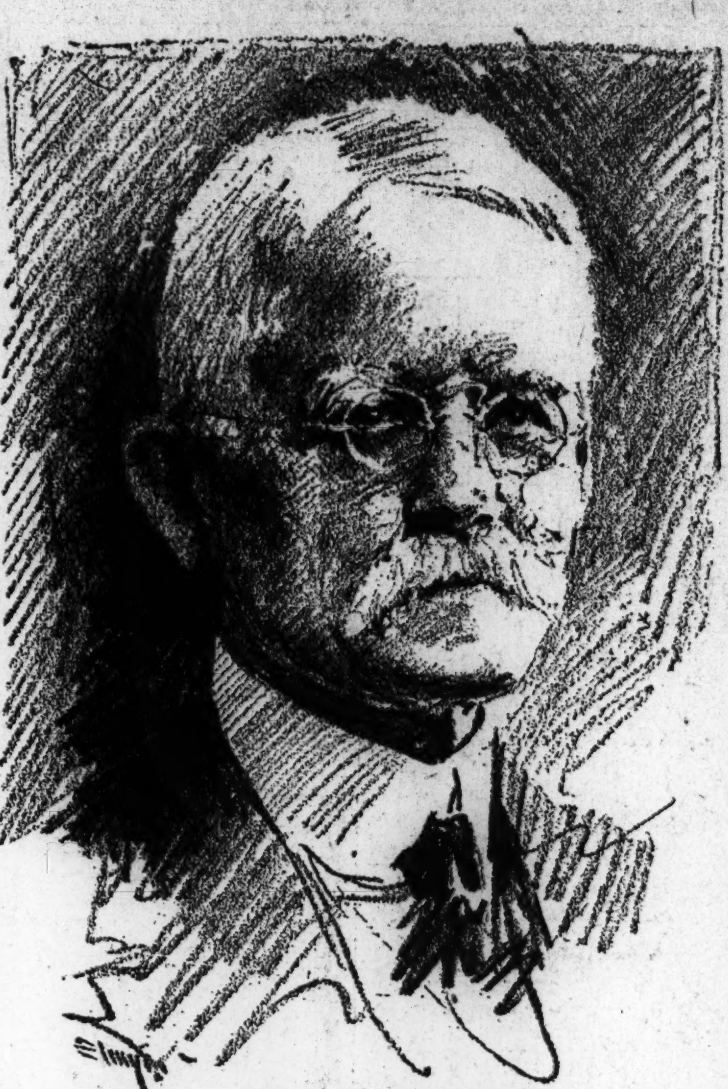
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Dr. Ernest DeWitt Burton, Who Will Assume the Presidency of the University of Chicago, Feb. 20

Methods Taken From London Conference to Far Ends of Earth

London, England
Special Correspondence

THE quest of the teachers of new countries for the best methods of teaching art and music in the schools was very evident at the Conference of Educational Associations recently held at University College, London.

Behind the teachers is the newly awakened desire of their governments for better education in these directions. In New Zealand it is felt that music must be better taught in the schools, and the same feeling is abroad in Australia. Miss Eva Crump, an Australian teacher from a secondary school near Melbourne, is taking home with her new methods of teaching class singing, gleaned from the conference.

"The use of dance movements, which I have seen at Mrs. McBain's demonstrations, will make the teaching of music easier," she said. "The graceful arm and foot movements give a sense of rhythm, which is the most important part of music, for it gives the children an appreciation, and a power of interpreting music. Less attractive methods have failed to do this."

Australian Possibilities
"The children are able to distinguish 'time' because of their constant practice in a combination of rhythmic movements and singing. The method of 'stepping' the time seems to me excellent. London children of 6 to 8 years taught in this way compose little tunes, and interpret music played to them, in dances. Australian children are just as receptive, although they are not so easily led, perhaps. They have an artistic temperament, however, and the sunshine seems to be in their voices."

According to Miss Gertrude Woodcock, a teacher from a "prairie school," the lives of Canadian children are just as receptive, although they are not so easily led, perhaps. They have an artistic temperament, however, and the sunshine seems to be in their voices."

For Canadian Schools
"I am taking back a new method called 'Educraft.' Instead of teaching the child to sew on hard calico with small stitches in colored thread, coarse cotton is used for big stitches on silky or soft, colored material. The child learns in this way to form the stitches, and later on will be able to reduce their size. In the meantime, she can stitch the seams of a frock and give it a very decorative appearance."

An English teacher from Hong Kong was concerned to find some means of

awakening a sense of rhythm in her little Chinese pupils.

"I cannot even get them to march to music," she said.

Mr. P. S. Kao of Peking, a Chinese teacher who is studying comparative educational systems in different countries, did not agree, however, that Chinese children are unmusical. He thought that the "instrument" of language was at fault, that the Chinese children do not understand their English teacher.

"Our best hope of education," he said, "lies with our own educators. There are still very few people of the western world who know the language sufficiently well to be able to appreciate our civilization. China is reorganizing herself into a new country, and we want to get the best in education from every nation. I have studied the systems of three or four countries but none can be copied entirely. China must have her own system, suited to the customs of the country. In England, for instance, there are different classes of schools, while in China the students are treated as one body. Secondary education for all is my aim."

The future of art and music in the schools of developing countries seems to be assured, when it is noted that the teachers who came so far to learn themselves, did so on their own time, and at their own expense.

Where New Methods Bring Joy to Pupils

TO EDUCATIONISTS there is a joy in turning aside occasionally from continual discussions as to administration, salaries of teachers, and pedagogical theories, to see how the children themselves enjoy the atmosphere of the school as transformed by recent educational advances. A visit to an infants' school in England in which individual methods have been adopted provides an interesting example.

The glee with which the little ones cluster near the doors of the school is a happy portent of their activities inside the school walls. The roll is soon called, then, on a signal from the teacher, a state of what to the uninitiated onlooker appears to be chaos reigns for a few minutes. But the teacher knows precisely what is happening; the eager pupils are all busy obtaining the particular apparatus and material they need for their individual tasks.

Each child possesses a small box of objects and appliances of his own. A

pair of scissors for paper cutting, a small box containing eight colored chalks and a piece of plasticine are sufficient to enable each child to carry out much that is both educative and enjoyable. In addition is a multitude of concrete devices for enabling the pupils to learn individually without continuous attention from the teacher.

Here, for instance, sits one of the "babies" learning numbers. He has a box of discs colored in various tints, and a series of cards with sockets in which the discs may be placed. Each card bears a raised colored figure 1, or 2, or 3, up to 9. The colored discs must be matched with the colored figure, and to avoid mistaken matching there are seven blue discs to correspond with the blue figure 7, three brown to correspond with brown figure 3 and so on. Thus the apparatus is self-corrective, and the little mathematician will spend a large part of the morning "playing" with this attractive toy, absorbing the significance of number, correcting his own errors, and needing only occasional attention from the teacher.

Several tiny ones are busy with the large sand trays, others are fascinated by the scrapbooks which contain pictures from magazines and advertisements pasted in by older scholars. Now and then a child brings his work to the teacher for inspection, or for help in some little difficulty; sometimes two or three pupils, interested and helpful, gather round the work of another. All are grave and solemn, but filled with the deep happiness that springs from purposeful and satisfying self-direction and activity. "Naughtiness" has disappeared. Mutual happiness and good temper have taken its place. Everything goes on precisely the same whether the teacher is in the room or not.

"Playtime" arrives. "It is time to put things away," says the teacher. Immediately a bustling and confused scene commences, which rapidly resolves itself into a tidy and orderly room with the children waiting to go out. In the process a child here and there finds a difficulty in rolling up or folding or closing some part of his apparatus. Help would be willingly offered, but both the teacher and the struggling children themselves forbid. "They must learn to do things for themselves" is the rule enunciated by the teacher, and the little ones, to do them justice, prefer that it should be so.

In all this the teacher does not seem to be "teaching," in the old-fashioned sense of the word; but the interest displayed by the children and their progress and development are sufficient proof of the fact that the part she is playing is an all-important part. She does not "teach," perhaps, but she does what is more important—she gives the children the opportunity to learn.

In an effort to give the employers of the city the sort of employees they want and to give the pupils the sort of training that will make them efficient workmen—in short to link school and industry in closer relations—the Toronto school board has created the office of vocational adviser. This new official will be expected to do something more than to determine for the boys and girls of high school age the vocation for which they are best fitted. He will counsel with manufacturers and merchants and learn what they want taught. He will, if the situation seems to justify such measures, arrange part-time courses for those who are already engaged in gainful occupations but feel that they need additional education. It will also be his duty to note the school progress of individual pupils and, in the case of those not moving ahead in a satisfactory manner, to suggest a changed course of study.

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Amateur Journalism as a Means of Interesting Pupils in Grammar

A TEACHER of high school English in a New Hampshire town faced a difficult problem. One portion of her classes were poorly taught country children, who drove or walked miles to reach the school; another group sprang from the workers in the shops and factories putting out toys, boxes, blankets, and machinery; while a few were of the wealthy families, who expected to go to finishing schools or college. But all the children were illiterate in their English grammar. Although a number of them had reached the upper classes in high school, all the text-books after training they had been given in correct grammar had availed little. "Ain't," "Me and my folks is goin'—," and other emblems of the uncultured thought were common to all.

The young teacher, who was responsible for the school's success in grammar, could persuade the children to give their oral themes in fairly correct form. But after school, on the athletic field, or at social fêtes, the children seemed hopeless. The teacher could not nag them when they showed their pupils through the medium of amateur journalism.

Having occasion to write a few articles for a newspaper, this English teacher conceived the idea of training her pupils through the medium of amateur journalism.

She secured simple textbooks on newspaper writing for her pupils, and began the new year term with novel and entertaining grammar classes. In each of her six classes a "newspaper" was started, and a unique name selected by the pupils themselves in each case. A journalistic staff was elected; an editor-in-chief and a managing editor, who had ability to get things done among the members of the class. The financial editor, the sports editor, the dramatic and literary editor, the corps of reporters, completed the staff, whose personnel was changed every six weeks in order that the pupils might have the opportunity to prove their ability in several different positions. The teacher herself, after she had worked up enthusiasm in the pupils, which threw incentive into the work, acted as adviser and disciplinarian.

Grammar lessons came three days a week; one of these was devoted to studies and exercises in the regular grammar textbooks, one to oral themes on current events, and the third to the practical newspaper work. Once a week, the newspaper staff, in the regular class-time, met and carried on its work, which grew more and more important to the children as time went on. The day before each meeting, the reporters

would present their items to their respective editors, who would in turn select the three best articles and read them before the class the next day, while the editor-in-chief would read the editorials which he and his "contributors" had written. Then would follow a general discussion of the day's "paper" as a whole from literary and technical points of view, under the direction of the teacher. Suggestions for improvements in the work would be made by her or by the pupils, and taken down by the members of the staff, in order that each succeeding "issue" might improve upon the others in material and in form.

All the papers, whether selected by the editors as good or not, would be turned over to the teacher at the end of the day's session, read, corrected, and marked by her as the weekly short theme required for that course. The editorial staff, and the managing editor, received credit due them, according to the way they had conducted the duties of their offices before and during the class-time.

At the end of the year, the best articles written for each department of the paper were selected by the teacher and a group of editors from each class, hand printed, in columns on large sheets of paper, by another group of pupils, and read in full at the class meetings during the last week of school.

To the very last, the pupils showed unbounded interest in their "newspapers." The spirit of competition between the six classes abated the ardor and enthusiasm of the particular staff connected with each paper, and helped to produce better work. The children had read at least three good newspapers every week, and made reports on them, in connection with their own work.

The stimulus afforded the pupils in the important affairs of the world was remarkable. They began to think better, to write better, and to use better grammar.

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THE HOME FORUM

Awaiting the Echo of a First Book

PUBLISHING one's first book of poems, someone has said, is like dropping a rose leaf into the Grand Canyon and then waiting for the echo. The simile is as apt as it is witty and beautiful. Thousands of these petals of poetry drift and circle downward every year into the chasm of all forgotten books, and no faintest whisper of an echo goes back to the eager listeners above. Waiting and listening long, they hear only the rushing sound of the steady, strong, indifferent current of human living.

One more book of verses by an unknown author—what is that? Is there anything more useless, valueless, undesired? Already the dust is thick upon thousands of such where they lie in the darker corners of bookshops. For these three hundred years the world's stock of them has been more than sufficient to meet all requirements. No one ever goes into a bookshop and says: "Let me have the last dozen books of verse by poets who have never published anything before." But still these books come snowing down upon us in ever increasing numbers, refusing utterly to conform to the elementary economic law of supply and demand.

The publication of a second book of poems means that a man has taken his stand, for better or worse, and that there is nothing more for his friends to do about the matter. A first book, however, may signify almost anything. It may mean that the author is getting slowly ready to be a lawyer, and has idle time on his hands while waiting for clients. Three of the foremost poets writing today in America began their work under those circumstances. Again it may mean that he is preparing to become a novelist. Dozens of our makers of fiction have won some part of their skill through an early mastery of rhyme and meter. In one case in a hundred a first book of poetry means that its author is determined to be a poet, and that he has the ability as well as the determination. These are the first books to watch for. The discovery of one of them atones for much fruitless reading of the other sorts.

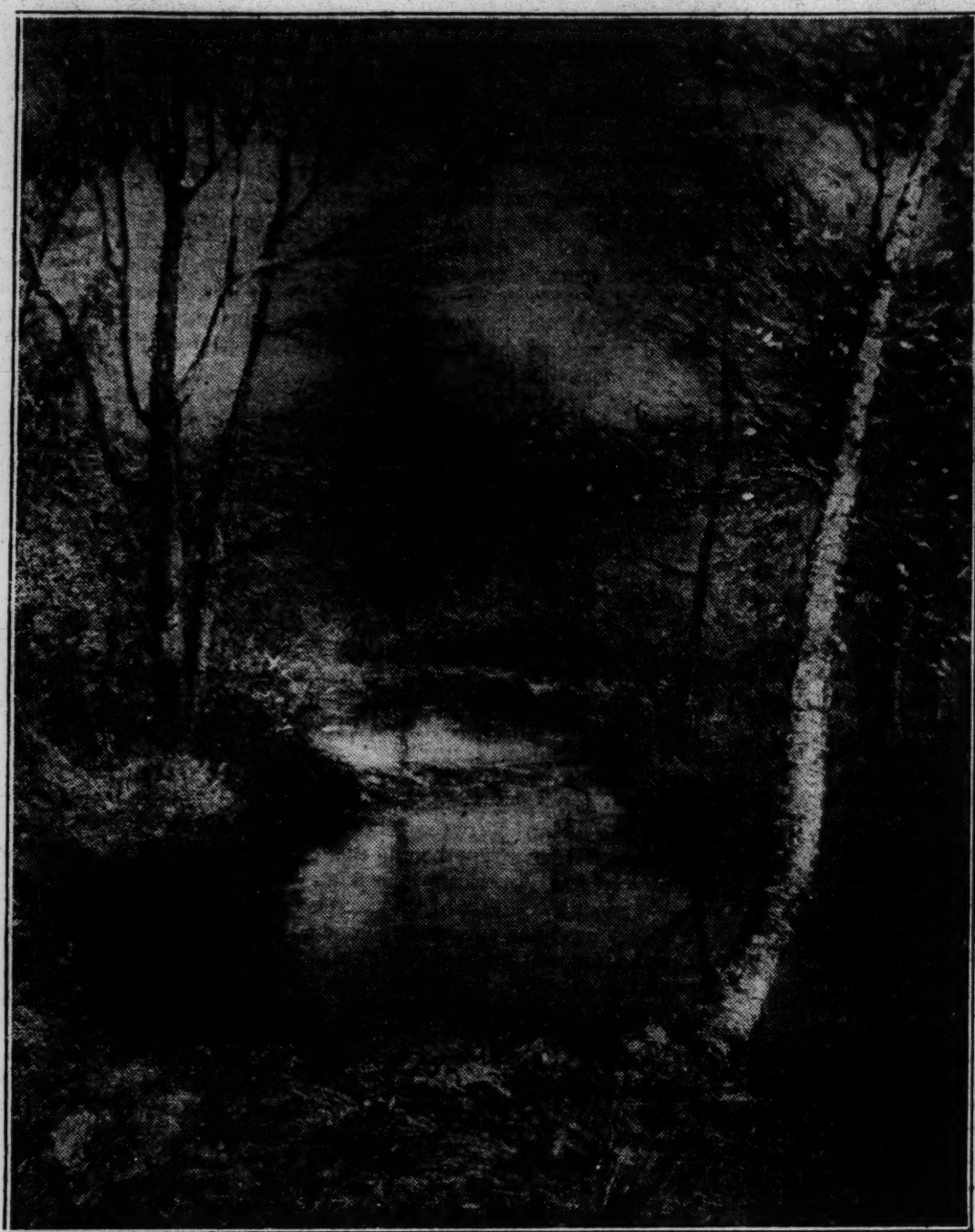
There has just come to my desk a slender volume of poems written by a man of whom I have never heard before. Creditable verses they seem to be at a first hasty glance, carefully polished, delicately cadenced, deftly turned. This unknown poet who makes herewith his first bow to the reading world is better equipped in some important ways than Shelley and Keats and Browning were at the time of their first publications. In the mere craftsmanship of verse he has a greater skill than Wordsworth ever attained, and anyone who thinks that this mere craftsmanship is easily won should make the experiment. Whether this poet has "anything to say," whether there is the faintest glint of originality in his work I am unable as yet to report, but I know already that he must have worked many a happy and arduous day to make these thirty lyrics so graceful as they are, so musical, so effortless in effect.

Many small indications show that the author of this book is a young man. I think he is a very young man. It is easy to guess how he is feeling just now with his book only two or three weeks off the press. He has done his utmost to bring something new and wonderful into the world, something wholly beautiful. And what he most desires is the heartening support of a little, even a very little public approval. He wants you and me to buy and read his book, then to get together and discuss its excellences, and finally to spread its name and fame among our friends who are capable of appreciating it. A large audience he does not expect. I can imagine that he is quoting Milton with sincere fervor: "Fit audience, though few." Now and then in his bolder moments he may venture to whisper the words of Keats: "Great verse unto a little clan." Why am I so sure of all this? I have said that he is very young, and that he has just published his first volume of poems. The rest follows.

Do we think of all this sufficiently when we cast a rapid glance along those shelves of the book-store where the verses of the young unknown are kept? Perhaps not. I can see this young poet of mine waiting, listening, month after month, for the echo of his rose leaf, for a sign that a reader here, a reader there, has bought and read his book. A mere glance at his pages tells me that he will not discover so many of such signs, at first, as to encourage his modest hopes. He knows that because his poetry is bad, there is no self-congratulatory posturing in his book, no eager self-advertising, nothing to astonish and bewilder the most conventional reader. Honest workmanship, sound thinking, simple old-fashioned beauty—these are all he has to offer, apparently, and these, we know, are not enough to catch the public eye, and to make it as it is to voices more shrill and commanding. If not more musical, so he will have to wait a long time, I think, for recognition.

And while he waits, what will happen? Doubtless he feels just now that his sheet of verses is

very good. A year from now he will think that it is moderately good, in spite of the fact that you and I will not have said so or in any other way corroborated his private opinion. Five years hence he will think of the book only now and then; he



AUTUMN REVERIE. FROM THE PAINTING BY FRANKLIN DE HAVEN.

will pick it up listlessly once a year, perhaps, and find it just tolerable. By the time he is fifty and a successful lawyer or banker he will remember it as a youthful folly. Or it may be—there is one chance in a hundred—that he is already hard at work on his second book, and that he thinks far more scornfully of this one than of his first. In that case, it would be well to keep a sharp look-out for that next book.

Almost every poet has written and published a first book of poetry. Shakespeare, Milton, Spenser, Dante, Chaucer—the list is endless. Seldom, indeed, does a poet set into his first book the most powerful original work he has to offer; but often he does get into it the freshest, the most graceful, the most musical. Quite apart from questions of intrinsic merit, however, and keeping a single eye upon the matter of financial investment alone, the purchase of new first books of verse may be defended. It is difficult even for an expert to say during the first months or years how well a new poet is going to do. If he does very well, his first books become valuable possessions. Several poets now living are unable to buy for themselves the first editions of their own first books. Even this little volume which has just come to me may some day be worth its weight in gold.

In a time when everybody is collecting something—stamps, coins, bottles, cans, old chess men, autographs, first-editions—why is it that no one, so far as I have heard, collects first books of poems? What more harmless, delightful, and beneficial hobby could be imagined? Your purchase of an ancient Greek coin or of a rare postage stamp helps only the agent from whom you buy it. In purchasing a young man's first book of poems, you do at least as eccentric and inexplicable a thing and you do some good besides. I know a man who has given years to the collection of very bad poetry—the very worst, he boasts, in the world. That is an interesting notion, but this of mine seems to be better still—the collection of poetry which may be either very good or very bad, but which at any rate is very young. Think of the joy that even one eccentric millionaire could cause by simply leaving a standing order with all the publishers for one hundred copies of every first book of poems they might put out! But what is the use? No man ever adopts a hobby so sensible as this one. All I can do is to preserve very carefully the little book that came to me today, among the hundreds of its sort that already stand on my shelves.

Connection of Poetry and Humour

It was no accident that gave Chaucer, Shakespeare and Keats a very sly sense of humour, because humour is surely only another product of the same process that makes poetry and poets—the reconciliation of incongruities.

When, for instance, Chaucer says that one of his Canterbury characters could trip and dance "after the schol of Oxenforde" he is saying two things:

I. That Absalom thought he could dance well. II. That the professors of the University of Oxford are hardly the people from whom one would expect the most likely instruction in that art, and to point the joke he adds to "trip and dance" the absurd "and with his legges casten to and fro." A sympathetic grin, as poets and other conjurers know, is the best possible bridge for a successful illusion. Coleridge was the first writer, so far as I know, to see the connection between poetry and humour, but his argument which uses the Irish ballad "I was a fine child but they changed me" to prove the analogy, trails off disappointingly.—Robert Graves, in "On English Poetry."

Above the Gusts

Who heeds not how the lower gusts are working, Knowing that one sure wind blows on above.

—LOWELL.

Lilies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Pebbles in a blue bowl.
Green blades shooting from warm brown,
Bud-clusters unseathing, white stars bursting.
Delicate Chinese incense wafting.

CLARA L. BAXTER.

Forgiving and Forgetting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CHILD, sitting unnoticed in a corner of the window seat with a story book, overheard one grown-up say to another: "I may forgive; but I can never forget." Recalled abruptly from the joyous realm of romance by this strange saying, the child wondered what dark happening could have prompted the words, and how the lady could forgive if she went on remembering the pain of the injury. The mystery was put away in thought, as so many of childhood's mysteries are, with the hope that it would one day be explained; and when, later, the teaching of Christian Science began to answer so many puzzling questions, the nature or condition of forgiveness was one of the first to be illuminated in this child's maturer experience.

One difference between the Old and the New Testament is that, in the former, most of what is said about forgiveness relates to God's forgiveness of repentant mankind; while in the New Testament much is said about forgiveness between men, as a necessary precedent to divine pardon. Jesus, enunciating the law of divine Love, taught that we must first forgive any whom we think have injured us, before we can be forgiven ourselves. In order to be delivered from the supposed power of evil, we must see its unlikeliness to good and its consequent unreality. It is sometimes easy to see this in the abstract; but that is not enough—we must see it in each specific instance; and we must see, not merely our own, but other people's sins to be unreal. "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head." This characteristic figure of speech illustrates vividly the Christian teaching. When we wish utterly to consume anything that is false and worthless, we put it in the fire, in order that every vestige may be reduced to ashes and utterly destroyed. When the Bible exhorts us to return good for evil, to comfort and sustain one who has apparently given us nothing but enmity and opposition, it teaches us that in ministering to this brother's need, we are heaping so much love upon him that the enmity must

be entirely consumed. "Thy God is a consuming fire," but such a fire can consume only what is mortal and worthless. Whatever is spiritual emerges unharmed from the flame.

"Thou hast set our iniquities before thee, our secret sins in the light of thy countenance," says the psalmist. What happens to these sins when the bright shining of divine Love falls upon them? Just what happens to a piece of ice when it is set in front of the fire. It melts and evaporates; all trace of it vanishes. So does evil vanish before the presence of divine Love, disappearing as darkness before the morning sun. As Mrs. Eddy so clearly states it in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 339): "The destruction of sin is the divine method of pardon." Then there is nothing left to be forgiven. We must refuse to allow evil to enter our thoughts, and devote the time it has hitherto occupied to good. Forgiving must be completed by forgetting! Mrs. Eddy's beautiful chapter on Prayer in Science and Health comforts the reader, as he begins his investigation of the subject of Christian Science, by the assurance of forgiveness. He learns to know when an error in character or conduct is divinely forgiven. It is forgiven when we see and realize the good which is its opposite, and accept this reality of good as our own God-given heritage.

But we must take God at His word; we must acknowledge the forgiveness of sin; we must realize that God is "of purer eyes than to behold evil," and that He does not store up memories of sin and sorrow. The prayer for forgiveness, if accompanied by reformation—the condition of forgiveness—receives its answer immediately, and must be acted upon gratefully. It is useless merely to implore with beseeching tears for forgiveness. We must believe in the forgiveness of sin, by understanding the allness of good and the unreality of evil. We, then, can be of "good cheer" and "go, and sin no more." Thus each opportunity of forgiving leaves nothing for us to remember but the joy of loving, the peace of reconciliation, the atonement with Truth and Love.

David Lubin's Childhood

Love of adventure was a marked feature in David's character, and far from the depressing influences of his native ghetto, he grew up a bold, fearless, impulsive boy, full of mischief, fond of games and sports, not at all "bookish," yet an insatiable reader of all that came his way and could fire his imagination or appeal to the poetic idealistic side of his nature. He used to love to watch the great clouds every few minutes, now the embattled castles and fortifications of the fairy tales of which he was so fond, now rushing headlong through the skies like great monsters pursuing one another. He would stand spellbound at the sight, humming tunes of his own invention which seemed to him in keeping with these "huge cloudy symbols of a high romance."

To understand the boy and the influences under which he developed we must say a few words of his mother, for more than by any other factor, the character and mind of David Lubin were shaped by her. . . . While she scolded and punished him for his childish misdeeds, it was she who developed his native idealism by handing on to him the traditions of his people. At her knee David learned the Hebrew psalms and prayers—he had to learn them, and negligence was followed by condign punishment. He used to say that as a child he often looked with longing eyes at the Irish boys of the neighborhood, free to play and fight gloriously in the streets while he had to play home and memorize the psalms. But this was only one side of his mother's teaching; she was a great hand at telling stories, quaint, shrewd, humorous folk lore tales, long imaginative yarns of adventures and travel, as well as Bible stories and the historical traditions of his people, in simple, impressive words which left a mark on the sensitive boy that nothing could efface.

David loved those stories which did far more to develop his mind than the scanty schooling he got. They fed his imagination, carrying him back to the Jewish communities in Russian Poland, and way back further to that Holy Land, that Zion, of which his mother spoke with a devotion and love which made her words glow and her characters live. She told him of the Maccabees, of the wars with the Romans, and of the destruction of Jerusalem, and David made himself a wooden sword which he covered with tin foil and in his games would proudly fancy himself a Jewish hero fighting the Romans single-handed. And then his mother would tell him of the dispersion and of the grievous persecutions that Israel had suffered for his faith, and she would tell David how he had been marked by a sign, set apart for a purpose, and that he was to grow up to be a servant of the Lord, to serve his people and to serve the world. "You will sit at table with Kings," she would say in her quaint figurative language; and the strength of her conviction penetrated deep into the child's soul, sowing seed which could not be stifled by the other side of his life which he lived in the American public school, with American boys, American ideals, American ambitions.

Both in the home and in the school, though in such different tongues, he was taught devotion to an ideal. In the home, by the little mother, in the school, "The Lord our Righteousness"—in the school it was America, Liberty, Democracy—and in the boy's heart these came to be one and the same ideal which he, in some mysterious way, had been set apart to serve.—Olivia Rossetti Agresti, in "David Lubin."

Mower and Reaper

But as I said it, swift there passed me by
On noiseless wing a bewildered butterfly,
And then he flew as far as eye could see,
And then on tremulous wing came back to me.
I thought of questions that have no reply,
And would have turned to toss the grass to dry;
But he turned first, and led my eye to look
At a tall tuft of flowers beside a brook.
A leaping tongue of bloom the scythe had spared
Beside a reedy brook the scythe had spared.
I left my place to know them by their name,
Finding them butterfly-weed when I came.
The mower in the dew had loved them thus,
By leaving them to flourish, not for us,
Nor yet to draw one thought of ours to him,
But from sheer morning gladness at the brim.
The butterfly and I had lit upon,
Nevertheless, a message from the dawn,
"Men work together," I told him from the heart,
"Whether they work together or apart."

—ROBERT FRANK.

Knole—A Great House

Knole is gentle and venerable. . . . It is, above all, an English house. It has the tone of England; it melts into the green of the garden turf, into the tawny green of the park beyond, into the blue of the pale English sky; it settles down into its hollow amongst the cushioned tops of the trees; the browned of those roofs of humble farms and pointed oast-houses, such as stain over a wide landscape the quilted pattern of the fields.—V. Sackville-West, in "Knole and the Sackvilles."

In the Monet Corner

When Peter Pan, in Barrie's charming play, asked how many believed in fairyland, he used to receive not only the enthusiastic acclaim of the children in the audience, but a goodly sprinkling of adult hands as well. And this was as it should be. For there is a fairyland that we never outgrow: it is a realm that opens new vistas to us, as childhood's fairyland of Grimm and Andersen fades. To some, it is wafted in on haunting strains of music; to others through the harmonies of Milton and Keats; and to still others in waves of color and light.

Today, in a museum corner the paintings of Claude Monet seem more than any other, to be steeped in the hues of fairyland. Elsewhere we may find colour more intense, more daringly original; but not so evanescent, etherealized, sublimated into the essence of fancy and imagination.

It matters not whether the subject be a fjord, a wheat field, a little coast guard hut, or a deep ravine: there is in all the characteristic delicacy which Ruskin would call "tenderness." Yet there is no sense of tame monotony. In the picture of the fjord the predominating note is an intense blue-green, edged with banks of snow; in the wheat field it is golden and red, animated by the contrasting blue of the water beyond. The coast guard hut is rose coloured, white sails glimmer in the distance, and red blossoms in the foreground give a sense of freshness hard to describe—a "bright tenderness"; whereas in the Ravine at Creuse there is "grave tenderness" in the richness and warmth of reddish browns, greens, and purples.

Though all have the ethereal quality, some possess it to a particularly high degree. "Glacées à Bennecourt" is ghostly, mirage-like. In "Gras de Seine près Giverny" there is a soft opalescence of colour—the water is asleep as under an enchanter's wand. And the "Ile sur la Seine," with its shimmering of rose and green and lavender, is even more remote; a glimpse indeed through "magic casements."

So it is that we cannot spend a half hour with Monet without believing in fairyland, for Monet was not only artist, but poet and dreamer as well. To say that his pictures for this reason are artificial is utterly to miss the point. The fault is wholly in the eye of the beholder, which fails to perceive the beauty lying in field and hillside and stream, until we are aroused by the Prospero wand of a Monet.

Science and Health

With

KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1923

EDITORIALS

WHEN the State Department has quite recovered from the trepidation into which the demand for the publication of the precise form of Observer Boyden's remarks threw it, a new problem might be settled by making public exactly what Ambassador Child said, at Lausanne, relative to the attitude of the United States in the Mosul dispute. The Associated Press dispatches from the conference report Ambassador Child as saying:

Mesopotamia, Mosul and Fine Words

The American representatives feel it their duty to refer to Lord Curzon's specific mention of the validity of the claims of the Turkish Petroleum Company and to remind the conference that, without seeking special privilege or favor, the Government of the United States has not assented to the principle that it may be dissociated in the rights of peace from the usual consequences of association in war.

That is a very cryptic utterance—"The Government of the United States has not assented to the principle that it may be dissociated in the rights of peace from the usual consequences of association in war."

What are the usual consequences of association in war? The normal and usual consequence is that the parties so associated should join in making a treaty of peace; that they should share equally in the responsibilities and in the benefits to be derived from that treaty. But notwithstanding Ambassador Child's statement, which presumably has the approval of the State Department, the United States emphatically dissociated itself from these consequences. It refused to join in the Treaty of Peace, or to accept any of the responsibilities which the nations so joining took upon themselves. It rather preens itself upon its virtue in not accepting any of the advantages accruing from the peace, such as a share in the reparations which the world faintly hopes that Germany may some time pay, or a slice of the German Colonies taken over by the victors. This self-denial was wholly creditable to the United States. But it appears there are other consequences of the war which it is not ready to set aside so lightly. The one which stirred Ambassador Child to his significant utterance is a share in the oil fields of Mosul. That is a "consequence of peace" invested with potentiality of tremendous profit to a famous corporation in the United States, which has lately been declaring stock dividends running all the way from 100 per cent to 300 per cent. The interests of this corporation have apparently moved the American representative in the conference at Lausanne to a degree of insistence and determination in the assertion of American rights which all the atrocities of Smyrna, and the menace of like barbarities in Thrace were unable to arouse.

A lovely phrase: "The United States has not assented to the principle that it may be dissociated in the rights of peace from the usual consequences of association in war"! It may mean so much, or it may mean so little. In the face of such a ringing declaration as that, the Turk should turn pale, and retire again to the fastnesses of Asia Minor, to which the world thought he had been condemned by defeat in the World War. Dr. Johnson thought Mesopotamia was a noble, mouth-filling word. Mosul, and the oil therein, seem vested with power to fill the mouths of diplomats with words.

EXPERIENCE, than which there is no more expensive or more convincing teacher, has discredited, somewhat,

The Lion and the Lamb

the oft-expounded warning against putting all one's eggs in a single basket. Years ago the loquacious and philosophical Pudd'n'head Wilson was made to advance the theory that the safer plan was to put all the eggs in one basket, and then to "watch that basket." His philosophy was laughed at by those who regarded themselves as wiser

and more sophisticated than he, but there has been a later tendency to think of him as one who possessed a clearness of vision and insight, as one who, had he been less mature, would have been called precocious, one possibly prescient.

Convincing evidence that the old theory is being abandoned is found in the peaceful invasion of Broadway's banking center, "just around the corner from Wall Street," by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a powerful and influential unit of American union labor. The invasion is a peaceful one because it is welcomed and aided by Capital, quite recently and perhaps still, mistakenly regarded as the foe of Labor. Truly it shows that the lion and the lamb can lie down together, safely and peaceably. It opens a new and hitherto untrodden field of co-operation, whose possibilities are unlimited.

This particular unit of organized Labor has already made successful experiments in co-operative finance, but it is not recorded that it has heretofore entered into so definite an alliance, offensive and defensive, with its oft-declared titular enemy, organized Capital. It is not long ago that agitators throughout the United States were warning everybody against Capital and its alleged selfish aggressions. It was not admitted, even if it was realized, that there could be between Capital and Labor anything like co-operation. And yet how conclusively has the falsity of the agitator's position been proved!

There is being impressed, apparently, a realization that there exists a more than theoretical community of interest which must be protected and safeguarded. Co-operation between Capital and Labor is essential to the prosperity of both, and this is more than a mere theory. The important thing is that a way has been found to effect this co-operation. The process seems to be the simple and convincing one of eliminating false fear. Labor does not pretend, by becoming associated in a great

banking enterprise, to dictate the course or policies of Capital, so much as it insists upon the reasonable privilege of directing, concurrently, the uses to which its own savings, converted into the channels of trade and commerce, shall be applied. The constructive uses upon which the representatives of Labor may insist may prove as valuable to organized Capital as the experiences and opportunities which Capital can contribute will prove to Labor. It is encouraging to speculate upon the potential benefits to an industry which has been founded or financed by the co-operation which has been made possible. Its immunity from the aggressions of divided interests and the feuds engendered by the destructive policy of rule or ruin, should be a sufficient assurance against failure in the future.

DEPRIVED of the weapons of warfare—as usually considered—the German people have set about it to combat French military occupation with a campaign of "non-violent coercion." The problem in the Ruhr would be much less difficult, doubtless, were the German opposition based upon the use of force. But how effectively bayonets can be employed to impose an unwelcome program upon an unarmed but passively resistant population is

Some Historic Boycotts

a question which the French, themselves, might wish to have answered. Nationalistic boycott such as the Germans—hotel proprietors, actors, merchants, farmers, laborers, and students—have instituted against the French is not a new weapon in international conflict. Within the last few days, in fact, a book—"Non-Violent Coercion," by Prof. Clarence Marsh Case of the University of Iowa—has appeared, which deals in its entirety with the history and the interpretation of such movements.

The first concerted action of this kind, according to Professor Case, occurred when the "original proletariat" of Rome, in about 494 B. C., twice marched out of the city and into the Tiber, where they threatened to establish a rival metropolis as a protest against their systematic exploitation at the hands of the patrician profiteers. On both occasions the threat proved effective and brought about the desired reforms.

The industrial boycott, in like manner was employed by the American colonists—particularly in Boston and Philadelphia—against the tax impositions of the British Government. In 1767, for instance, Bostonians agreed together against the English, an agreement which was to be enforced "by discountenancing in the most effectual but decent and lawful manner" all those who failed to co-operate. And in Philadelphia, at the same time, any person who failed to support the boycott was to be stigmatized "an enemy of the liberties of America," and his name published in the newspapers.

Two more recent illustrations of the effective use of this weapon are to be found—one in Hungary and the other in China. The Hungarian story centers about the efforts of the Emperor Franz Josef to subordinate the ancient Hungarian kingdom to the power of Austria. The Hungarians, being unable to fight Austria with the sword, were aroused to passive resistance by Francis Deak, a Roman Catholic landowner who organized a scheme for national education and industry and a boycott of Austria. Thus, "when the Austrian tax collector came to gather the taxes the people did not beat him nor even hoot him—they just declined to pay. The tax collector thereupon called in the Austrian police, and the police seized the man's goods. Then the Hungarian auctioneer declined to auction them and an Austrian auctioneer had to be introduced. When he arrived he discovered that he would have to bring bidders from Austria also if the goods were to be sold." This policy was carried out until "on Feb. 18, 1867, the Emperor Franz Josef capitulated and recognized the constitution and independence of Hungary."

The boycott in China—organized by the students and later supported by the merchants—was directed against the Japanese, following the award of the German rights in Shantung Province to Japan by the allied powers. Throughout the entire country Japanese goods were taboo, and merchants who persisted in selling them were ostracized. In a big department store of Canton, for instance, the proprietor was accused of selling some article "made-in-Japan," and immediately thereafter throngs of clerks were found idle on every floor waiting for the trade that had suddenly ceased to flow. The inmates of the Municipal Reformatory in Shanghai, one morning, disdainfully shoved aside their plates because the fish they were served was Japanese. The populace jeered foreigners who continued to wear Japanese straw hats; Chinese storekeepers in Shantung refused to accept the Japanese military notes of the soldiers in payment for purchases; coolie longshoremen—even hundreds of miles up the Yangtze—refused to unload vessels carrying Japanese goods.

In many places the students secured space in the Chinese papers and printed in long columns lists of the Japanese-made goods which the Chinese of each particular community were accustomed to use. In an opposite column a list was printed of Chinese articles which might well be used as a substitute. The boycott did not actually drive the Japanese from Shantung—though it drove many Japanese merchants from China—but it did succeed in arousing the national consciousness of the Chinese people as it had never before been aroused, and it undoubtedly exerted a great influence upon world opinion in swinging it toward China. The total loss to Japanese trade has been placed at \$50,000,000, and many of the shops which managed to keep open were enabled to do so only because of subsidies from the home Government.

In the present situation there is much more involved than Franco-German difficulties over reparations. People of many nations—remote from the Rhine—to whom superior military force has meant foreign domination, will watch this struggle in Europe very closely. And pacifists may find much in the conflict to demonstrate the truth of their position.

THERE is world-wide importance in the report that Ismet Pasha, who at first refused to consider the proposition to submit the Mosul dispute to the arbitration of the League of Nations, has reconsidered that decision, and will attend the Council of the League, in Paris, on Monday, for the purpose of discussing the matter.

A Chance for the League

The Mosul issue between the Turks and the British, in which the United States has professed a certain interest, has as one of its complicating factors the question of access to or control of rich fields of oil. Once nations quarreled and fought for gold. Always they have struggled for the control of markets among primitive peoples. But nowadays the great bone of contention is found in the fields of petroleum, which geologists say are sufficiently well defined to indicate the final limit that will be put upon the production of this fuel.

If the League of Nations can, by consent of the powers involved, be vested with authority to investigate the claims of rival nations to Mosul, one notable forward step toward the maintenance of peace in the world will have been taken. As at present constituted the League would have no authority, nor even the machinery wherewith to enforce its findings, and indeed the report that Ismet may agree to this arbitration also conveys the information that he will only agree, with the reservation that the Turkish Assembly may have the right to reject the findings of the League. In other words, he reserves openly, in advance, the rights of his legislative body as the rights of the United States Senate were reserved, though not wholly openly, when President Wilson represented his Nation at Versailles.

Even this partial recognition, however, of the part to be played by the League of Nations in harmonizing conflicting claims between different governments will have the effect of strengthening that organization. Comparatively few Americans appreciate the extent of the development at Geneva of the Secretariat of the League. It is organized and equipped to conduct precisely such an investigation and arbitration as this. It has at its command the necessary trained minds and all the machinery of investigation. It can undertake such a task at almost a moment's notice, whereas were the League not in existence, months would be required in the organization of a tribunal to which such issues might be submitted.

It is greatly to be hoped that the result of the council at Paris will be the acquiescence of the Turks in the proposition to leave this matter to the League. It is the part of common sense and of civilization. It would go far toward sustaining the contention of the representatives of Islam that they are entitled to a place among civilized nations if they would adopt so intelligent an attitude. It might, perhaps, cause statesmen at Washington to wonder why they alone, or at best only in the partnership of Communistic Russia, should hold sternly aloof from the League of Nations.

CONVINCING figures have been compiled to show that there is a satisfying and substantial profit in reforesting the denuded and barren places in the United States from which have been taken the once thrifty growths of pine, balsam, and spruce. When idealism has been made practicable, and when there is satisfying assurance that the sowing will be followed, sooner or later, by profitable reaping, there is an incentive to undertake the intensely important work which must be done to avert, forty or fifty years hence, an otherwise apparently assured shortage of wood.

Estimates made following careful surveys in New England in those areas where intensive reforestation has been practiced for some years show that the monetary returns from timber-growing, calculated not upon possible future prices nor even upon the very highest prices now quoted, may safely be put at 5 per cent, compounded annually. This computation is made without reference to future exemption or partial exemption of growing forests from taxation, a matter which should be given greater consideration henceforth than has been accorded to it in the past. Certainly it should be provided that he who devotes time, money, and effort to providing a timber supply for the benefit of future generations should not be taxed or penalized for his unselfishness, a generous and thoughtful provision made for those who are to come after him.

One could hardly imagine a more beautiful sight than a vast denuded forest tract thus reclaimed by the slow but certain processes of reforestation. There are uncounted millions of acres of land in the United States, north and south, which would respond immediately to such care and attention. But the expense in time and labor is not inconsiderable, and hand in hand with the work of reclaiming and planting these areas there must be provision made for protecting them against devastation. Despite the precautions now taken it is said that fires each year sweep over many times more acres of cut-over forest lands than all the tree nurseries of the country could supply with plants.

Thus there must be perfected a system of conservation as well as one of reforestation and reconstruction. At present the normal consumption of woods is six times greater than the estimated increase in growth, with the demand becoming larger each year. It requires no very careful calculation to prove the result of such a policy. Heretofore it has perhaps been regarded as a visionary or an altogether altruistic undertaking to attempt the planting of forest trees, but now, with the assurance of an appreciable return in the form of estimated potential values based on the known worth of trees of any age, a growing forest becomes a definite asset immediately. This realization should stimulate a work which heretofore has been undertaken, to say the least, somewhat half-heartedly.

Editorial Notes

ALTHOUGH Burma, which at the beginning of the year was placed under the Governor-Generalship of Sir Harcourt Butler, has waited two years longer than the rest of India for the measure of autonomy which is thus now begun, it has undoubtedly secured a more liberal scheme than it would have obtained had the change been made at the beginning of 1921. For example, the franchise is far more widespread than in the Indian provinces, the women enjoying equal rights with men in every respect. Then, too, the Forest Administration is being handed over to Burmese ministers. It should be known that the forests are Burma's greatest asset, the area under the control of the department, which is almost entirely state-owned, constituting nearly two-thirds of the province and being capable of much greater development than has yet been attempted. Sir Harcourt has been singularly successful, as Governor of the United Provinces, in procuring the co-operation of the two sides of his Government, the executive and the ministerial. He returns to Burma after five years' absence with the well wishes of many for a like success.

THERE is no doubt that William A. Thompson, director of the bureau of advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, told the truth when he declared recently that the newspaper is the universal advertising medium. When, indeed, it is remembered that there are more than 2000 daily publications in the United States, with a combined circulation of over 29,000,000, it is not difficult to see what an influence for good or evil this agency necessarily wields. There was one phase of his subject, however, to which perhaps insufficient attention was paid, and yet it is a phase which is forcing itself more and more to the forefront of public consciousness, and that is the importance of truth in advertising. The day, it may be hoped, will soon be here when this medium can no longer be used indiscriminately by charlatans for unscrupulous purposes, and in that day will the newspapers release themselves from one of the strongest influences degrading them from their sphere of highest usefulness.

A REMARKABLE conclusion which would seem to follow from the well established fact that the present deserts of the world were the centers of vast empires is that the water supply of the various parts of the globe undergoes definite pendulum swings from one section to another. It is well known, for example, that the great peoples of antiquity—the Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Phoenicians, Hittites, Egyptians, Carthaginians, Aztecs and Incas—all flourished in lands which are now without sufficient rainfall, but which would easily produce two crops annually, if they had abundant water supply. Then, too, the Sahara is scarred and seamed with old watercourses and the dry beds of lakes, while Sven Hedin and Sir Aurel Stein have reported the presence of extensive ruins, temples, shrines, and mummies in the Gobi deserts of Central Asia. One authority has actually advanced the theory that the world is drying up. But probably there is only one sense in which this theory is true.

THROUGH what appears to have been a mere chance part of a tusk and some teeth of one of the largest species of British elephants were recently saved from an untimely end. Some laborers digging gravel for the paths of a new kitchen garden in the Deer Park of Magdalen College, Oxford, came across the relics, that is to say, lying in untouched terrace-gravel about four to six feet below the surface of the soil. A casual onlooker ventured to doubt whether the first tusk found was ivory. In reply the digger said: "I will show you that it is ivory," and he immediately proceeded to prove his point by driving his pick into the tusk, breaking it up to make more gravel. Fortunately, attention was drawn to the site before the whole of the other tusk shared the same fate, four molar teeth being found close by. The part of the tusk that was rescued now constitutes a memorial to one of the earliest recorded inhabitants of the college site and is on exhibition in the college library.

CENTENARIES galore seem to hover around the year 1923, and not the least interesting is to be celebrated in England by a Rugby football match, to witness which it is said that some enthusiasts for sport contemplate making the trip from Australia. The game is to be played in honor of the man who, just a hundred years ago, so the story goes, introduced the "handling code," as it is called in Great Britain. Those who have visited Rugby School during the past twenty years or so may remember having seen a memorial tablet to a certain William Webb Ellis, who, as the tablet puts it, "with a fine disregard for the rules of the game, as played in his time, picked up the ball and ran with it." The match is to be played between a team picked from English and Scottish players and Welsh and Irish players, and will be watched with the keenest interest.

HERE follows a notable sign of these times, as posted on the bulletin board in the editorial rooms of an Indiana newspaper:

To the Staff:

The news and editorial columns of The South Bend Tribune will hereafter treat the prohibition law and the subject of prohibition in a serious and dignified manner. The lightness with which so many newspapers refer to prohibition and prohibition laws is one reason why people take the same view and give the same treatment. Prohibition is the constitutional law of the Nation. It is the duty of every newspaper to uphold the law and to constantly endeavor to create in the people a conscience that will prompt them to be law-abiding. All writers on The Tribune will therefore follow the foregoing policy implicitly.

Truly into the editorial darkness hath the light shined.

IF THERE is one club or association which deserves success it surely is the American Tree Association which has set before it the objective of 1,000,000 trees planted in 1923. And what is more there are no cash dues!